

FRANKLIN COUNTY - STATE OF NEW YORK

KIP CASSAVAW, COUNTY CLERK P.O. BOX 70, 355 W. MAIN ST, STE 248, MALONE, NEW YORK 12953

COUNTY CLERK'S RECORDING PAGE ***THIS PAGE IS PART OF THE DOCUMENT - DO NOT DETACH***



INSTRUMENT #: 2019-3872

Receipt#: 2019253742

Clerk: CW

Rec Date: 08/22/2019 09:25:34 AM

Doc Grp: RP Descrip: DEED

Num Pgs: 4

Rec'd Frm: CENTENNIAL ABSTRACT

Party1:

NEWMAN CHARLES WAYNE

Party2:

PENDRAGON INC

Town:

HARRIETSTOWN

Recording:

Cover Page Recording Fee Cultural Ed Records Management - Coun Records Management - Stat TP584 RP5217 - County RP5217 All others - State	5.00 35.00 14.25 1.00 4.75 5.00
Sub Total:	241.00 315.00
Transfer Tax Transfer Tax	2400.00
Sub Total:	2400.00

Total: **** NOTICE: THIS IS NOT A BILL ****

***** Transfer Tax ****

Transfer Tax #: 115
Transfer Tax

Transfer Tax

Total:

2400.00

2400.00

I hereby certify that the within and foregoing was recorded in the Franklin County Clerk's Office.

Record and Return To:

JAMES M BROOKS 72 OLYMPIC DRIVE LAKE PLACID NY 12946 County Clerk

WARRANTY DEED

THIS INDENTURE, made the 19th day of August, 2019,

Between

CHARLES WAYNE NEWMAN of 61 Petrova Avenue, Saranac Lake, New York 12983

party of the first part, and

PENDRAGON, INC. having an address of 15 Brandy Brook Avenue, Saranac Lake, New York 12983

party of the second part,

WITNESSETH, that the party of the first part, in consideration of ---ONE and no/100 DOLLAR, lawful money of the United States, and other good and valuable consideration paid by the party of the second part, does hereby grant and release unto the party of the second party its successors and assigns forever,

"ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate, lying and being in the Village of Saranac Lake, Town of Harrietstown, County of Franklin, State of New York, being part of Township 21, Great Tract One of Macomb's Purchase and being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the easterly bounds of Church Street Extension at a capped rebar marking the southernmost corner of a triangular parcel of land acquired by the People of the State of New York by Notice of Appropriation recorded in the Franklin County Clerk's office on December 1, 1977 in Liber 688 of Deeds at Page 088 and from said point of beginning running thence N 02° 20′ 00″ W along the easterly line of said parcel for a distance of 24.95 feet to a point on the southerly bounds of Woodruff Street:

THENCE N 57° 30′ 51″ E along said southerly bounds for a distance of 69.22 feet to the northwesterly corner of the former "Boyce & Roberson" property heretofore conveyed by Anthony B. Gedroiz of 19-25 Elm Street, Inc. by deed dated March 5, 1965 and recorded in the Franklin County Clerk's office on March 9, 1965 in Liber 425 of Deeds at Page 280;

THENCE N 57° 30′ 51″ E continuing along the southerly bounds of Woodruff Street for a distance of 264.56 feet to the northeasterly corner of the so-called "Boyce & Roberson" property, said point being marked by a dock spike with a plastic cap set in the asphalt pavement;

THENCE S 32° 30′ 26″ E along the westerly line of the premises now or formerly owned by David and Therese Martin for a distance of 130.35 feet to an angle point marked by a 5/8 inch rebar with a plastic cap and stones around it;

THENCE S 67° 24′ 36″ W continuing along said lands of Martin for a distance of 43.18 feet to a point marked by a ¾ inch iron pipe;

THENCE S 67° 50′ 58″ W along the northerly line of the premises now or formerly owned by Reiss Properties, Inc. which line passes through the easterly wall of the concrete block, building situated on the premises herein conveyed at a point 0.95 feet north of the

southeasterly corner thereof and also passes through the southerly wall of said building at a point 38.36 feet westerly of the southeasterly corner thereof and continuing on said course a total distance of 103.15 feet to the northwesterly corner of the Reiss Properties, Inc. property which is marked by a 5/8 inch rebar with a plastic cap set flush with the surface of the ground;

THENCE S 67° 03′ 57″ W along the northerly line of premises now or formerly owned by Delahant and along premises now or formerly owned by Forth for a distance of 131.69 feet to the southwesterly corner of the "Boyce and Roberson" property, said point being marked by a 5/8 inch rebar with a plastic cap set flush with the surface of the ground;

THENCE S 26° 05′ 00″ E along the westerly line of premises now or formerly owned by Forth for a distance of 20.00 feet to a 5/8 inch rebar with a plastic cap marking the northeasterly corner of premises now or formerly owned by Cecunjanin;

THENCE S 58° 49′ 02″ W along the northerly line of said premises for a distance of 78.01 feet to a point marked by a 5/8 inch rebar with a plastic cap set on the easterly bounds of Church Street Extension;

THENCE N 26° 53′ 55″ W along said easterly bounds for a distance of 79.48 feet to the point and place of beginning.

CONTAINING 0.851 acres of land, be the same, more or less.

SUBJECT to any and all rights of others in and to those portions of the above described premises abutting Church Street Extension and Woodruff Street currently used and maintained by the Village of Saranac Lake for sidewalk purposes.

ALSO subject to any and all rights of others in and to the existing power, telephone and TV Cable lines crossing the above described premises.

BEING the same premises conveyed by J. Byron O'Connell to J. Byron O'Connell and Shirley M. O'Connell by deed dated October 16, 1994 and recorded in the Franklin County Clerk's Office on October 20, 1994 in Liber 618 of Deeds at Page 154 and also from Louis E. Wolfe to Louis E. Wolfe and Zena F. Wolfe by deed dated March 18, 1998 and recorded in the Franklin County Clerk's Office on March 18, 1998 in Liber 694 of Deeds at Page 174. J. Byron O'Connell died on August 7, 2000."

A Copy of J. Byron O'Connell's death certificate was recorded in the Franklin County Clerk's Office on May 10, 2002 in Liber 39 at Page 91.

BEING the same remises conveyed by Louis E. Wolfe and Zena F. Wolfe, his wife and Shirley M. O'Connell to Adirondack Surgical Group, LLP by deed dated May 2, 2002 and recorded in the Franklin County Clerk's Office on May 10, 2002 in Liber 800 of Deeds at Page 330.

BEING the same premises conveyed by Adirondack Surgical Group LLP to Charles Wayne Newman by deed dated December 2, 2004 and recorded December 3, 2004 in Liber 870 of Deeds at Page 278 in the Franklin County Clerk's Office.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances and all the estate and rights of the party of the first part in and to said premises,

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the premises herein granted unto the party of the second part, its successors and assigns forever.

AND said party of the first part covenants as follows:

FIRST, That the party of the second part shall quietly enjoy the said premises

SECOND, That said party of the first part will forever Warrant the title to said premises; and

THIRD, That in Compliance with Section 13 of the Lien Law, grantor(s) will receive the consideration for this conveyance and will hold the right to receive such consideration as a trust fund to be applied first for the purpose of paying the cost of the improvement and will apply the same first to the payment of the cost of the improvement before using any part of the total of the same for any other purpose.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Rarly Wayne Mew man

STATE OF NEW YORK

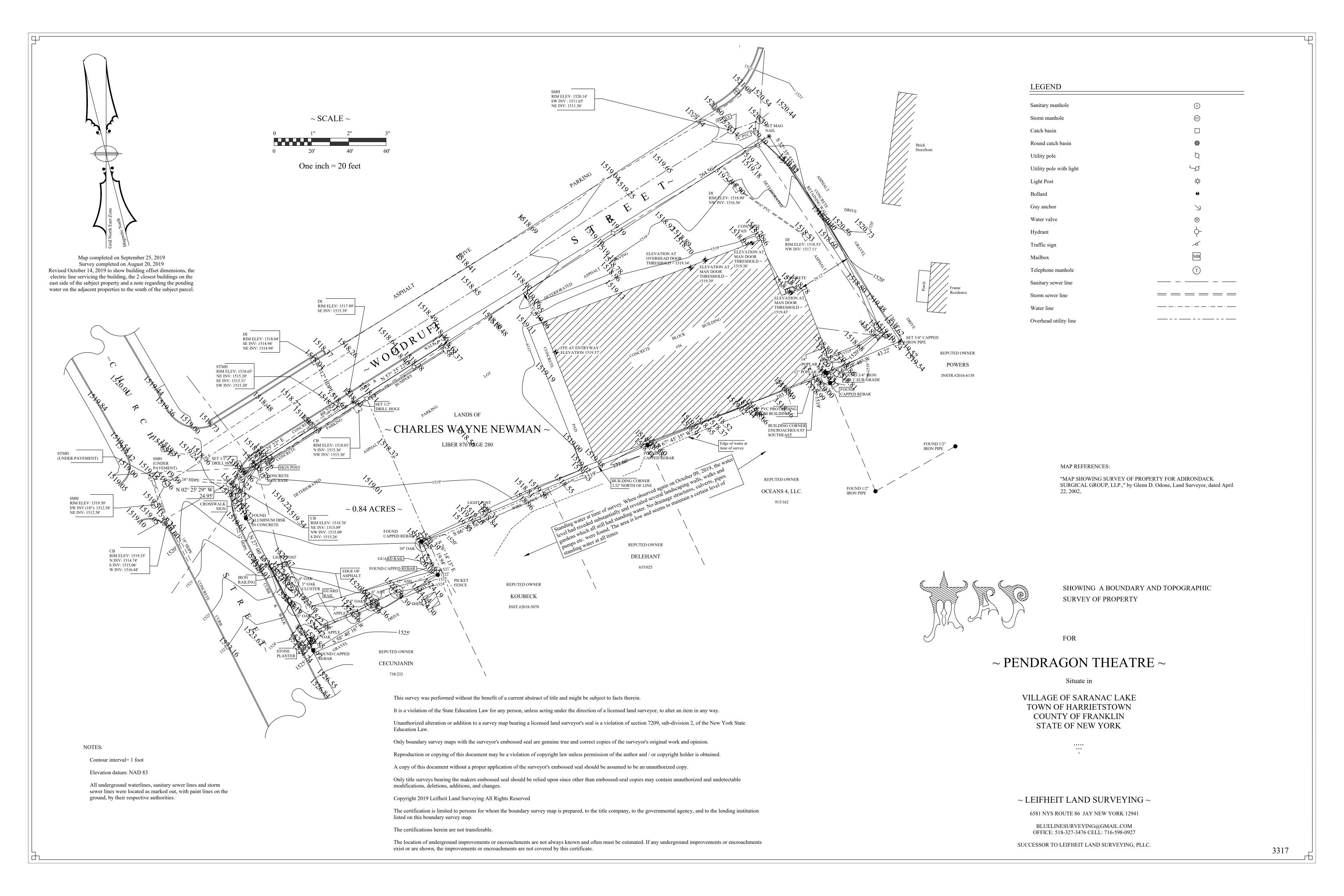
SS.

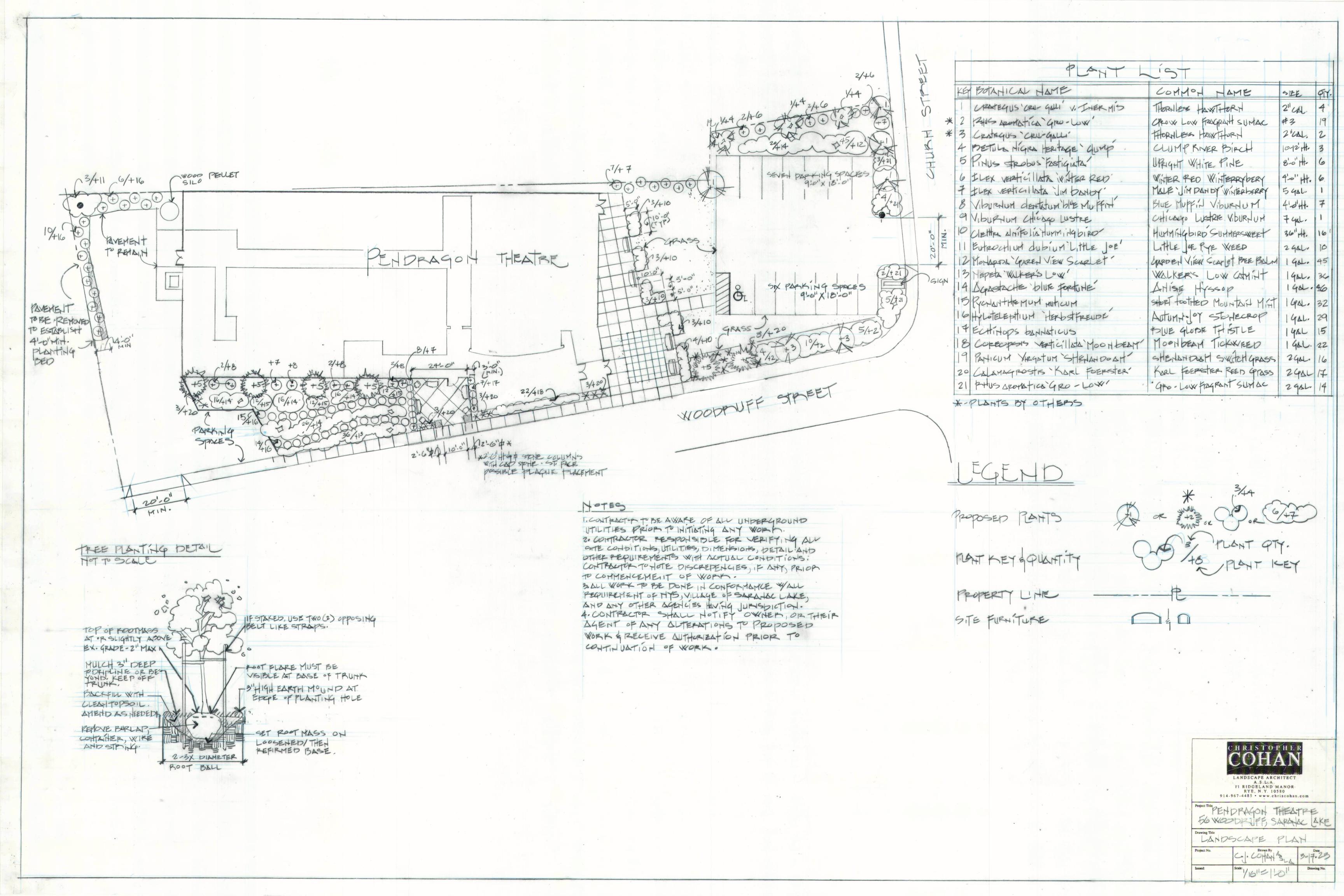
COUNTY OF FRANKLIN

On this 19th day of August, 2019 before me, CHARLES WAYNE NEWMAN personally appeared, personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the individual whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in his capacity, and that by his signature on the instrument, the individual, or the person upon behalf of which the individual acted, executed the instrument.

Notary Public

ROBERT E, WHITE Notary Public - State of New York Qualified in Franklin County No. 02WH465168 My Commission Expires July 31, 2021



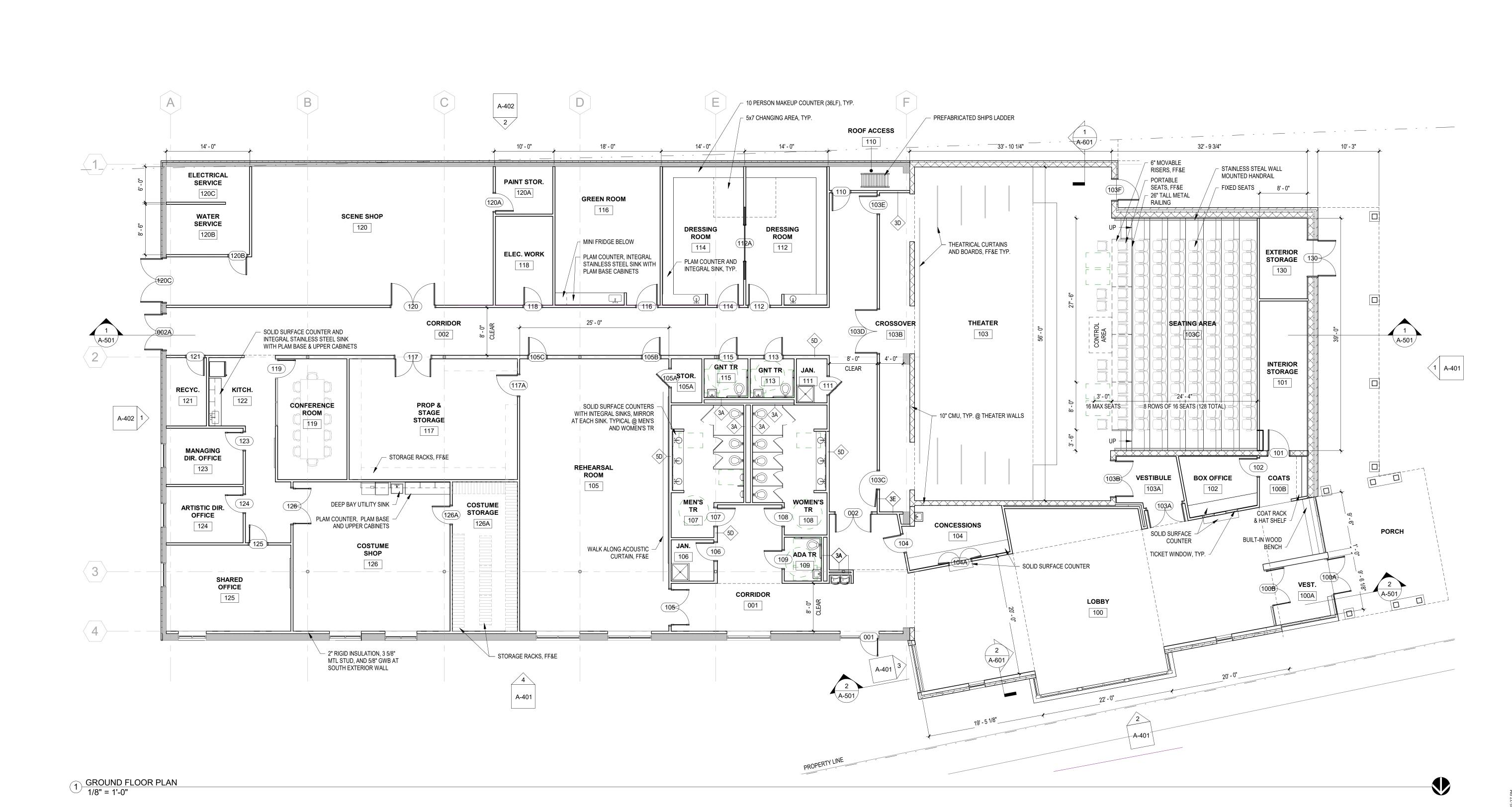


GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. ALL PARTITIONS TO BE TYPE '3D' UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- ALL PARTITIONS TO GO TO UNDERSIDE OF STRUCTURE ABOVE U.N.O.
 REFER TO A-002 FOR PARTITION TYPES AND TYPICAL WALL CONDITIONS.
 REFER TO 1/4" PLANS FOR ADDITIONAL DIMENSIONS AND PARTITION
- REFER TO CODE CONFORMANCE PLANS (A-003) FOR LOCATIONS OF FIRE-RATED WALLS.
- 6. DIMENSIONS ARE TO FACE OF STUD, FACE OF MASONRY, FACE OF STOREFRONT OR CURTAIN WALL, OR CENTERLINE OF STEEL, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- REFER TO MEP DRAWINGS FOR SIZES AND LOCATIONS OF HOUSEKEEPING PADS.
- PROVIDE 3/4" THICK FIRE RETARDANT TREATED PLYWOOD FROM 6" TO 8'-6" A.F.F. FOR MOUNTING EQUIPMENT IN LOCATIONS INDICATED WITH
- 9. DOORS ARE 6" FROM NEAREST WALL UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE.

 10. REFER TO 1/4" PLANS AND INTERIOR ELEVATIONS FOR PLUMBING
- FIXTURE LOCATIONS.

 11. REFER TO PLUMBING DRAWINGS FOR FLOOR DRAIN LOCATIONS.





190 Glen Street | P.O. Box 725 Glens Falls, NY 12801 518-793-0786 | JMZarchitects.com

Project

Pendragon Theatre

56 Woodruff St Saranac Lake, NY 12983

Theater Consultant:

Don Hirsch Design Studio, LLC
95 Upper Barnett Hill
Montpelier, VT 05602

tel. 802.233.9623 donhirschstudio.com

Acoustician and A/V Designer:

Acentech
33 Moulton Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
tel. 617 499-8000

Structural & Civil Engineer:

SRA EngineersEvergreen Professional Park
453 Dixon Road, Ste. 7, Bldg. 3
Queensbury, NY 12804

www.acentech.com

M.E.P. Engineer:

M/E Engineering, P.C.

433 State Street, Suite 410

Schenectady, New York 12305 tel. 518-533-2171

meengineering.com

Asbestos & Hazmat Testing:
Ambient Environmental, Inc.
828 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12203-1622

tel. 518-482-0704 ambient-env.com

Estimator:
Trophy Point, LLC
4588 South Park Avenue
Blasdell, New York 14219

tel. 716 823-0066

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Description

Seal:

SD ESTIMATE SET - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Date:
4 August 2023
Checked By:

JMZ Project No.
1716

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

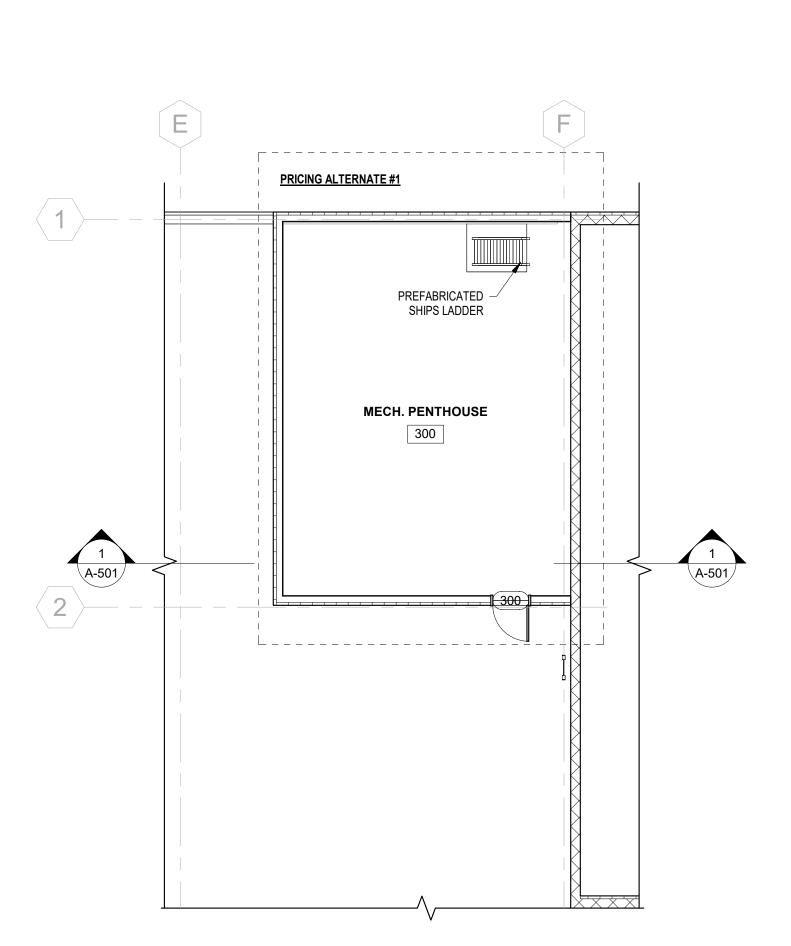
Checker

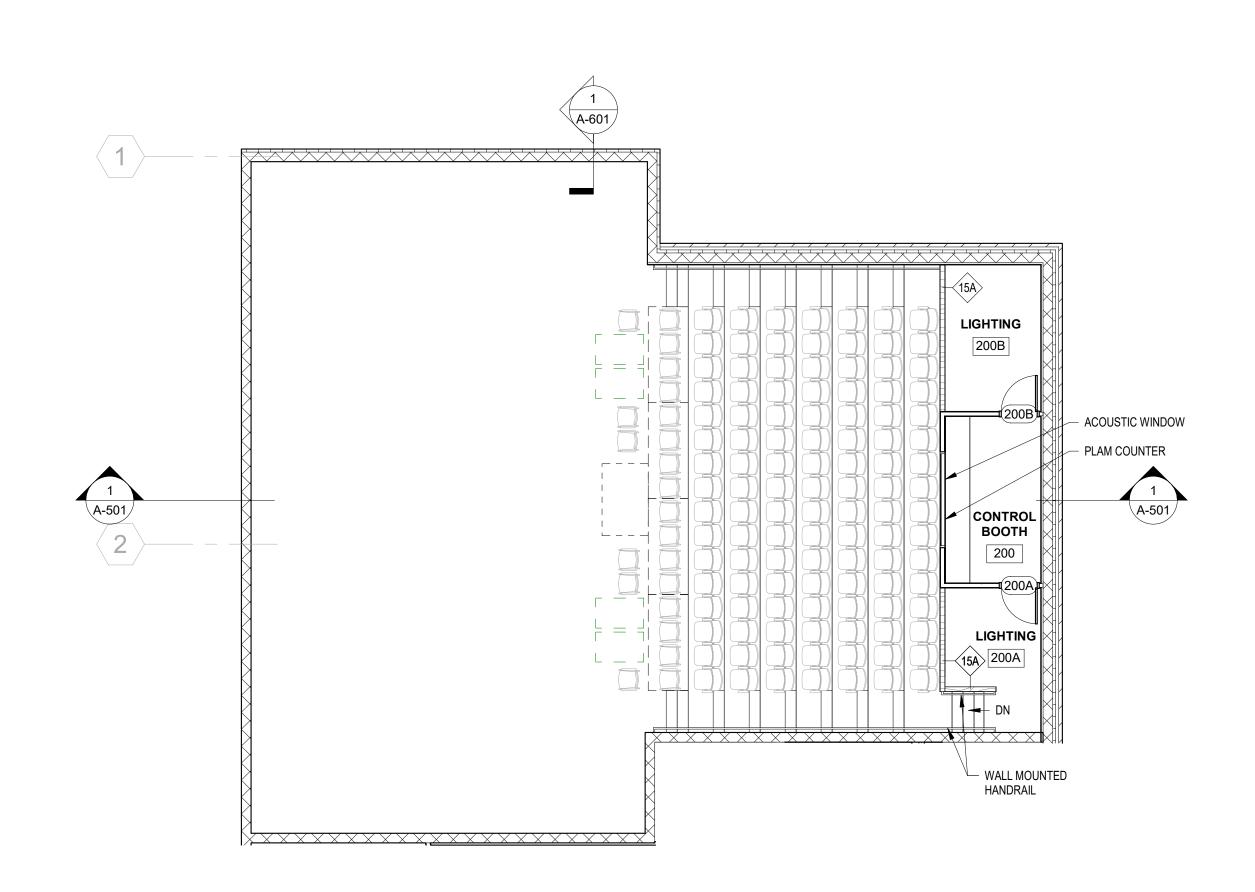
A-101

GENERAL NOTES:

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Estimator: Trophy Point, LLC 4588 South Park Avenue Blasdell, New York 14219

tel. 716 823-0066 trophypoint.com Revisions

Description

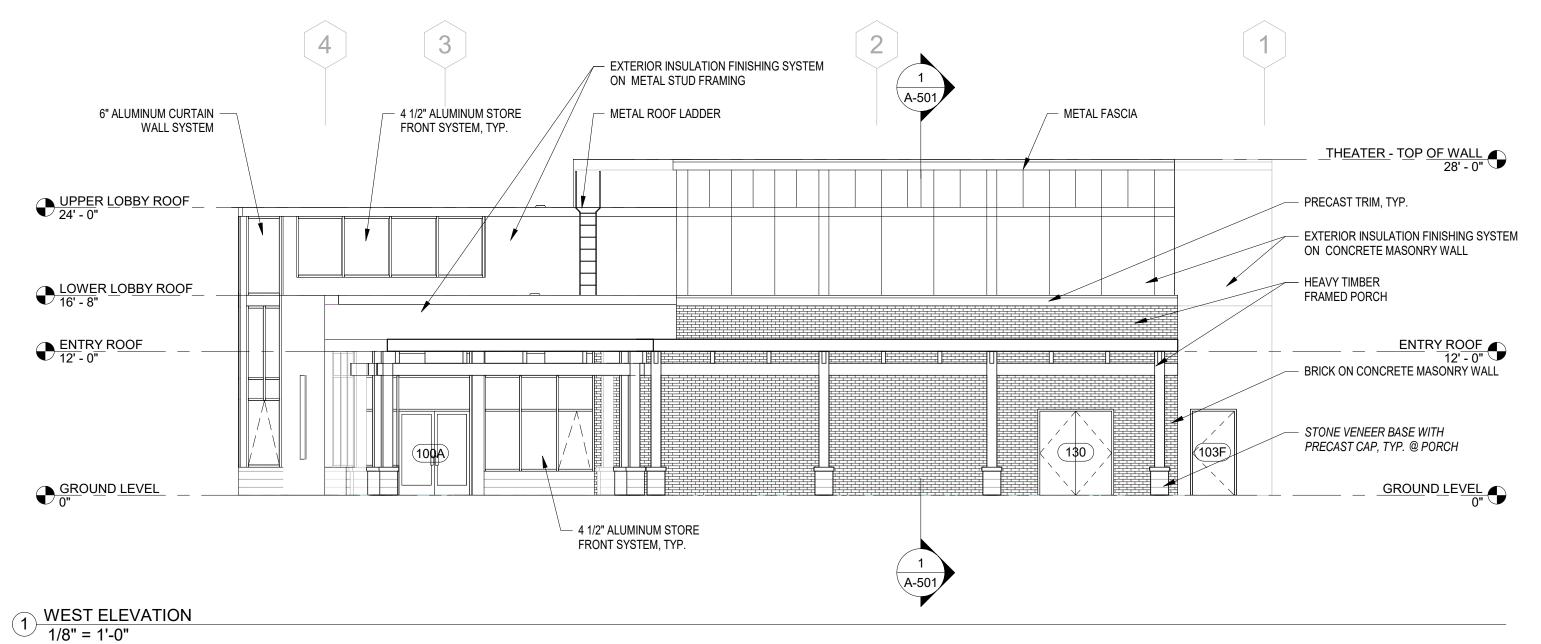
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Seal:

SD ESTIMATE SET - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

JMZ Project No. 4 August 2023 Checked By:

CONTROL BOOTH & MECHCANICAL PENTHOUSE FLOOR PLAN



ELEVATION NOTES:

- 1. ALL MASONRY INSIDE CORNERS TO HAVE CONTROL JOINT (CJ). 2. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ALIGN JOINTS OF WALL PANELS WITH
- ALUMINUM SYSTEM MULLION COVERS.
- 3. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ALIGN PRECAST BAND JOINTS WITH EDGE OF WINDOW OPENINGS, MULLIONS OR METAL WALL PANEL JOINTS. IN
- OTHER AREAS NOT DEFINED PROVIDE EQUALLY SPACED JOINTS. 4. AT ALL SURFACE MOUNTED ITEMS ON STONE FACE, PROVIDE SMOOTH STONE SURFACE. SMOOTH SURFACE TO EXTEND 4" BEYOND MOUNTED ITEM.



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trophypoint.com Revisions Description

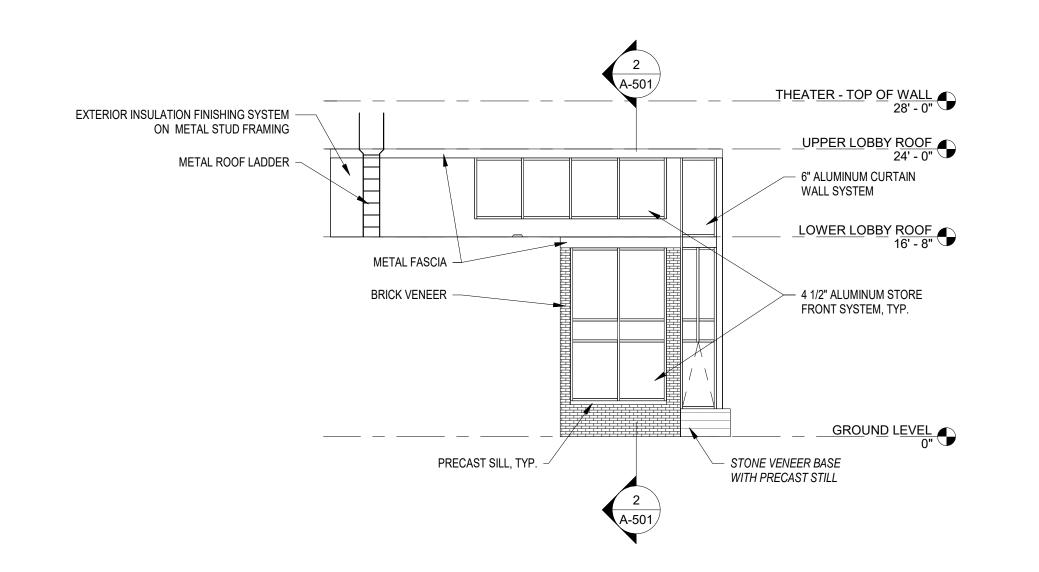
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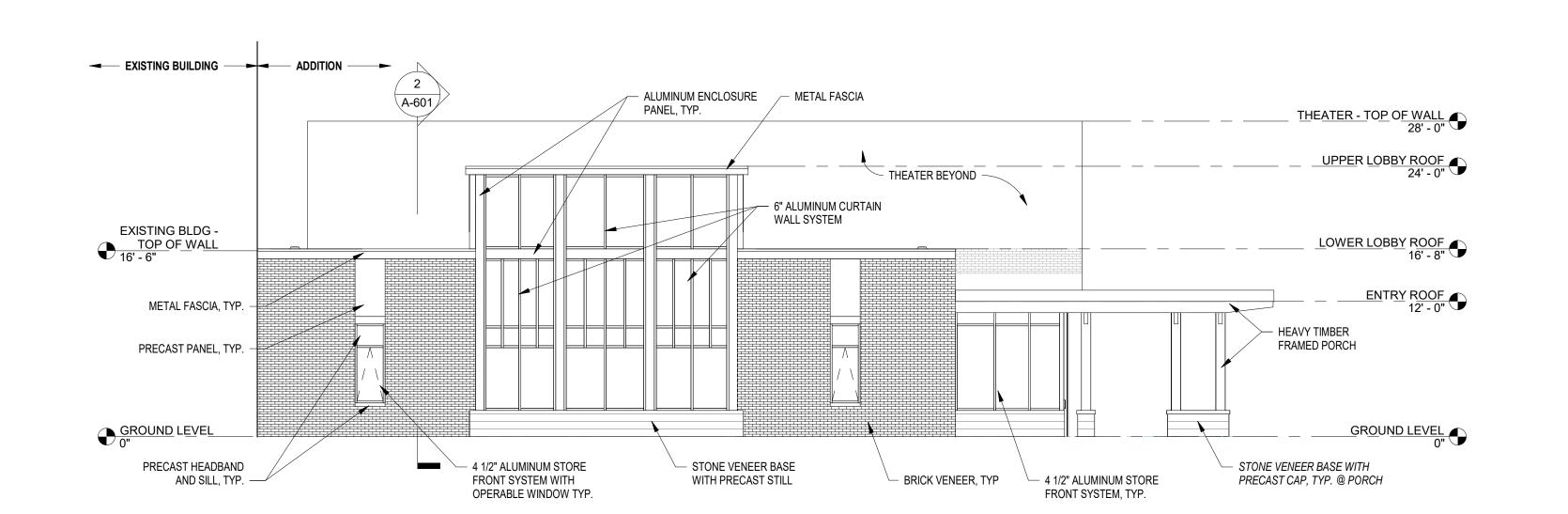
JMZ Project No. 4 August 2023 Checked By:

Checker

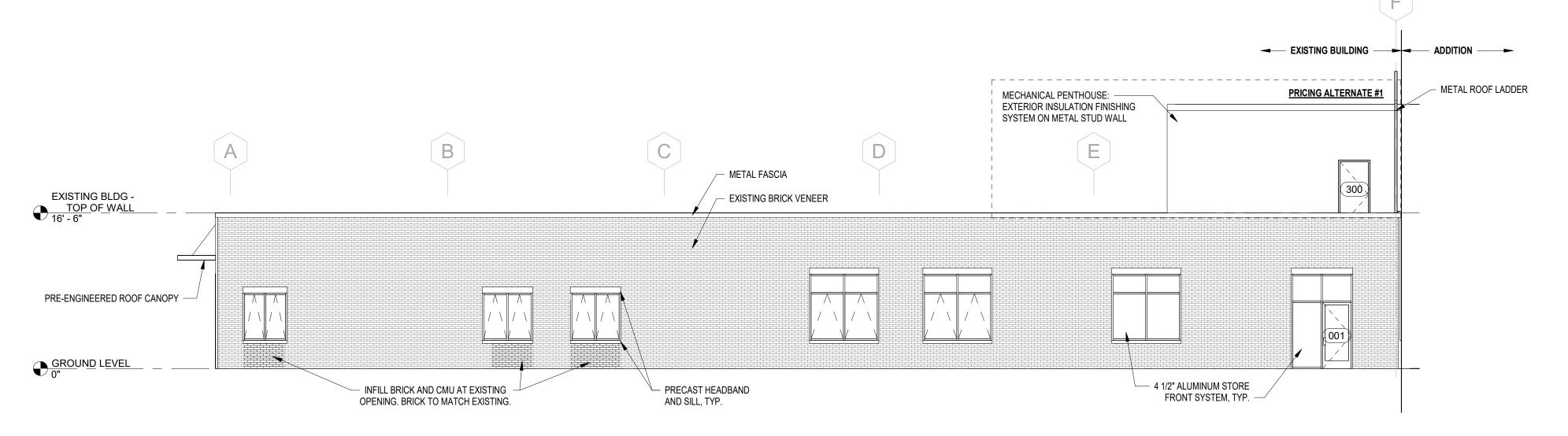
BUILDING ELEVATIONS



3 EAST ELEVATION @ LOBBY ADDITION 1/8" = 1'-0"



2 NORTH ELEVATION @ LOBBY ADDITION 1/8" = 1'-0"



4 NORTH ELEVATION @ EXISTING BUILDING 1/8" = 1'-0"

SITE STATISTICS / ZONING INFORMATION

ZONING CLASSIFICATION: PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL DISTRICT OF THE VILLAGE (E-2) TAX MAP NO. 447.69-5-1 LOT SIZE: 0.82 ACRES EXISTING BUILDING AREA: ±10,400 SQ. FT.

INLET PROTECTION (TYP.). SEE

APPROX. LOCATION NEW UTILITY

POLE. (TYP.) CONTRACTOR TO

CONFIRM LOCATION IN FIELD.

APPROX. LOCATION NEW MANHOLE. CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM LOCATION IN FIELD.

APPROX. LOCATION NEW

STROMWATER LINE -

DETAIL, DWG C-502 -

	SET	BACK REQUIREM	ENTS
<u>DIMENSION</u>	REQUIRED	PROPOSED	EXISTING
FRONT [N] [MANDATORY]	0 FT.	±4 FT.	±18 FT.
FRONT [E] [MANDATORY]	0 FT.	±91 FT.	±178 FT.
SIDE YARD [W]	0 FT.	±34 FT.	±29 FT.
REAR YARD [S]	0 FT.	±(-)0.93 FT.	±(-)0.93 FT.
BUILDING HEIGHT	MIN 24' & 2 STOR	RIES ±28 FT.	±17 FT.
BUILDING HEIGHT [MAX]	DETERMINE	D DURING SITE PI	AN REVIEW
LOT COVERAGE	DETERMINE	D DURING SITE PI	AN REVIEW

GENERAL NOTES

PROPOSED BUILDING AREA: ±15,730 SQ. FT.

- 1. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL STAKE OUT ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND VERIFY GRADES AND ELEVATIONS. AND DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER.
- 2. CONTRACTOR SHALL STRIP ALL TOPSOIL IN AREAS TO BE RE-GRADED AND STOCKPILED FOR LATER USE.
- 3. THE EXACT LOCATIONS OF ALL UTILITIES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR IN THE FIELD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONDUCT OPERATIONS AND TAKE THE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS SUCH THAT INTERFERENCE WITH OR DAMAGE TO EXISTING UTILITIES IS PREVENTED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH "DIG-SAFE" TO HAVE ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES LOCATED PRIOR TO COMMENCING EXCAVATION WORK. IF THE CONTRACTOR DAMAGES AN EXISTING UTILITY, HE SHALL COMMENCE WORK TO REPAIR THAT SERVICE IMMEDIATELY AND ALL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH SUCH REPAIR SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE
- 4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL REQUIRED PERMITS AND ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS.
- 5. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEWATERING AND MAINTENANCE OF SURFACE DRAINAGE DURING THE DURATION OF THE WORK.
- 6. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR EMPLOYING AND MAINTAINING ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL AND SAFETY MEASURES DURING CONSTRUCTION.

SURVEY NOTES

- 1. BASE MAPPING DEVELOPED FROM SURVEY DATA FROM "SHOWING A BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF PROPERTY FOR PENDRAGON THEATRE SITUATED IN VILLAGE OF SARANAC LAKE, TOWN OF HARRIETSTOWN, COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, STATE OF NEW YORK." BY LEIFHEIT LAND SURVEYING, DATED 9/25/2019.
- 2. REFER TO ORIGINAL SURVEY FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES.

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Project

CONC. WASHOUT AREA. SEE

- EXIST. TREES TO REMAIN

EXIST. METAL RAILING TO

EXIST. POLE LIGHT TO BE

- EXIST. CONC. SIGN BASE TO

EXIST. CONC. WHEEL STOPS

EXIST. 8"Ø DUCTILE IRON

APPROX. LOCATION EXIST.

CROSSWALK (TYP.)

REMOVED

BE REMOVED

WATER MAIN

LEGEND

SEWER LINE

WATER LINE

PICKET FENCE

WATER SHUT OFF VALVE

STORM WATER MANHOLE

SPOT ELEVATION

CONCRETE SURFACE

ASPHALT SURFACE

PERVIOUS PAVEMENT

SANITARY SEWER MAN HOLE

---- [364] ---- EXIST. MINOR CONT.

--- <u>365</u> --- EXIST. MAJOR CONT.

STORM WATER LINE

——□W —— OVERHEAD UTILITY WIRE

— UG E — UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL

PROP. CONTOUR

— - - — PROPERTY LINE

TO BE REMOVED

DETAIL, DWG C-502.

S

1523

TAX MAP NO. 447.69-4-14.200 RIVER RIFLE LLC.

0.17 ACRES

TAX MAP NO. 447.69-4-14.300

TAX MAP NO. 447.69-4-14.100

SARANAC LAKE EYE CARE LLC

0.46 ACRES

EXISTING CONDITION & REMOVALS PLAN

UNITS: FEET

SARANAC RIVERWALK LLC

0.23 ACRES

Pendragon Theatre

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438 New Karner Road Albany, New York 12205 tel. 518-250-4047 alpineenv.com

Estimator:

Trophy Point, LLC 4588 South Park Avenue Blasdell, New York 14219 tel. 716 823**-**0066

trophypoint.com

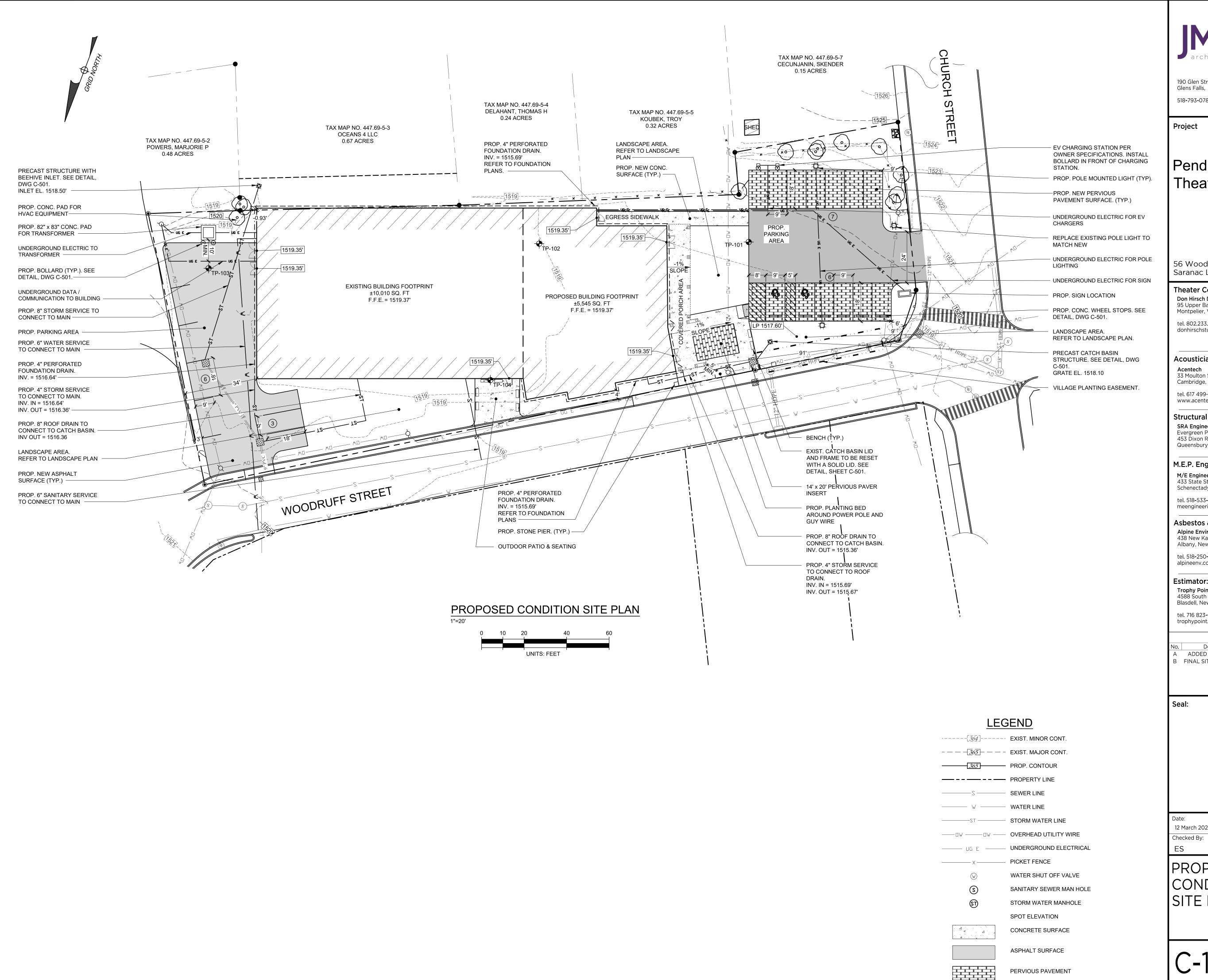
Revisions Description ADDED SETBACK DIMS 1/31/2024 B FINAL SITE PLAN REVIEW 3/18/2024

Seal:

JMZ Project No. 12 March 2024 Checked By: ES

EXISTING CONDITIONS

SITE PLAN



190 Glen Street | P.O. Box 725 Glens Falls, NY 12801 518-793-0786 | JMZarchitects.com

Project

Pendragon Theatre

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> > Revisions

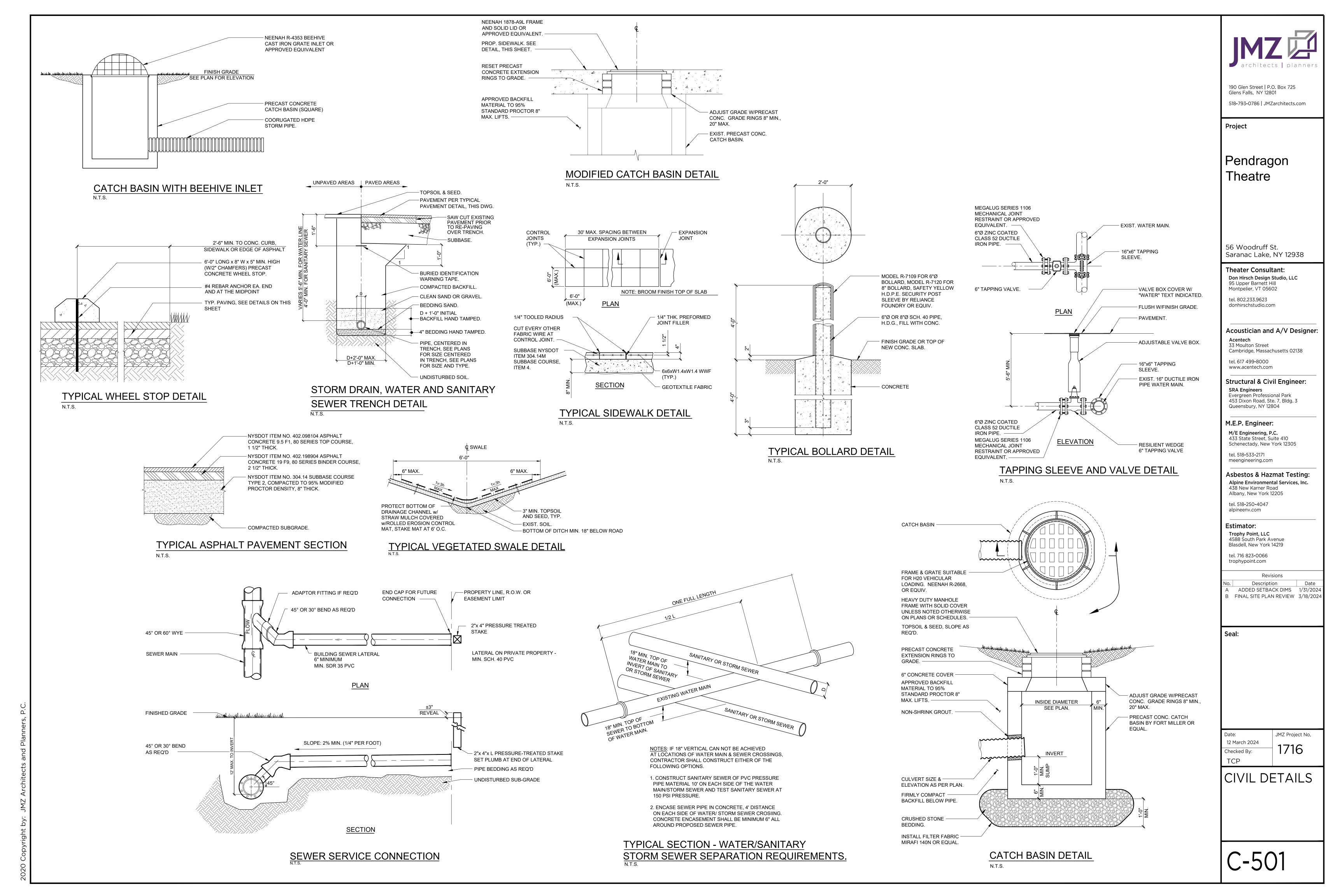
Description A ADDED SETBACK DIMS 1/31/2024 B FINAL SITE PLAN REVIEW 3/18/2024

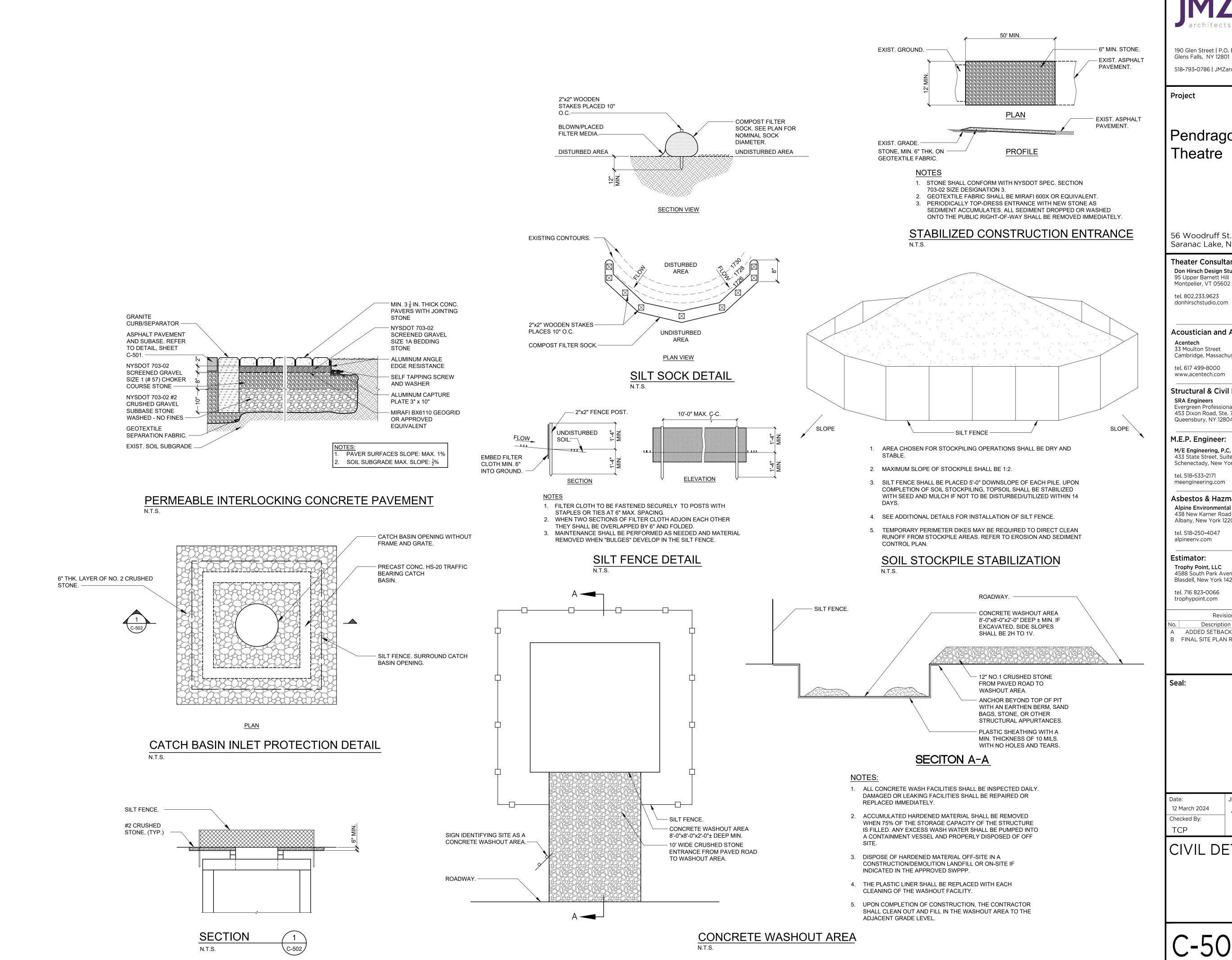
Seal:

JMZ Project No. 12 March 2024

PROPOSED CONDITIONS SITE PLAN

C-101





190 Glen Street | P.O. Box 725 Glens Falls, NY 12801 518-793-0786 | JMZarchitects.com

Project

Pendragon Theatre

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alpineenv.com

438 New Karner Road

Estimator:

Trophy Point, LLC 4588 South Park Avenue Blasdell, New York 14219

tel. 716 823-0066 trophypoint.com

Revisions

Description ADDED SETBACK DIMS 1/31/2024 B FINAL SITE PLAN REVIEW 3/18/2024

Seal:

JMZ Project No. 12 March 2024

CIVIL DETAILS

C-502

SITE STATISTICS / ZONING INFORMATION

ZONING CLASSIFICATION: PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL DISTRICT OF THE VILLAGE (E-2) TAX MAP NO. 447.69-5-1 LOT SIZE: 0.82 ACRES EXISTING BUILDING AREA: ±10,400 SQ. FT.

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APPROX. LOCATION NEW MANHOLE. CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM LOCATION IN FIELD.

APPROX. LOCATION NEW

STROMWATER LINE -

DETAIL, DWG C-502 -

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FRONT [E] [MANDATORY]	0 FT.	±91 FT.	±178
SIDE YARD [W]	0 FT.	±34 FT.	±29
REAR YARD [S]	0 FT.	±(-)0.93 FT.	±(-)0.93 I
BUILDING HEIGHT	MIN 24' & 2 STORI	ES ±28 FT.	±17
BUILDING HEIGHT [MAX]	DETERMINED	DURING SITE	PLAN REVIE
LOT COVERAGE	DETERMINED	DURING SITE	PLAN REVIE

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- 1. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL STAKE OUT ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND VERIFY GRADES AND ELEVATIONS. AND DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO
- 2. CONTRACTOR SHALL STRIP ALL TOPSOIL IN AREAS TO BE RE-GRADED AND STOCKPILED FOR LATER USE.
- 3. THE EXACT LOCATIONS OF ALL UTILITIES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR IN THE FIELD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONDUCT OPERATIONS AND TAKE THE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS SUCH THAT INTERFERENCE WITH OR DAMAGE TO EXISTING UTILITIES IS PREVENTED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH "DIG-SAFE" TO HAVE ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES LOCATED PRIOR TO COMMENCING EXCAVATION WORK. IF THE CONTRACTOR DAMAGES AN EXISTING UTILITY, HE SHALL COMMENCE WORK TO REPAIR THAT SERVICE IMMEDIATELY AND ALL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH SUCH REPAIR SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE
- 4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL REQUIRED PERMITS AND ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS.
- 5. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEWATERING AND MAINTENANCE OF SURFACE DRAINAGE DURING THE DURATION OF THE WORK.
- 6. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR EMPLOYING AND MAINTAINING ALL TRAFFIC

SURVEY NOTES

- 1. BASE MAPPING DEVELOPED FROM SURVEY DATA FROM "SHOWING A BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF PROPERTY FOR PENDRAGON THEATRE SITUATED IN VILLAGE OF SARANAC LAKE, TOWN OF HARRIETSTOWN, COUNTY OF FRANKLIN,
- 2. REFER TO ORIGINAL SURVEY FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES.



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Project

CONC. WASHOUT AREA. SEE

- EXIST. TREES TO REMAIN

EXIST. METAL RAILING TO

EXIST. POLE LIGHT TO BE

- EXIST. CONC. SIGN BASE TO

EXIST. CONC. WHEEL STOPS

EXIST. 8"Ø DUCTILE IRON

APPROX. LOCATION EXIST.

CROSSWALK (TYP.)

REMOVED

BE REMOVED

WATER MAIN

TO BE REMOVED

DETAIL, DWG C-502.

S

1523

TAX MAP NO. 447.69-4-14.200

Pendragon Theatre

56 Woodruff St. Saranac Lake, NY 12938

Theater Consultant: Don Hirsch Design Studio, LLC 95 Upper Barnett Hill Montpelier, VT 05602

tel. 802.233.9623

tel. 617 499-8000

www.acentech.com

donhirschstudio.com

Acoustician and A/V Designer:

Acentech 33 Moulton Street Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Structural & Civil Engineer: SRA Engineers Evergreen Professional Park

453 Dixon Road, Ste. 7, Bldg. 3

M.E.P. Engineer: M/E Engineering, P.C.

Queensbury, NY 12804

433 State Street, Suite 410 Schenectady, New York 12305 tel. 518-533-2171 meengineering.com

Asbestos & Hazmat Testing: Alpine Environmental Services, Inc. 438 New Karner Road Albany, New York 12205

tel. 518-250-4047 alpineenv.com

Estimator: Trophy Point, LLC 4588 South Park Avenue Blasdell, New York 14219 tel. 716 823**-**0066

trophypoint.com

Revisions Description ADDED SETBACK DIMS 1/31/2024 B FINAL SITE PLAN REVIEW 3/18/2024

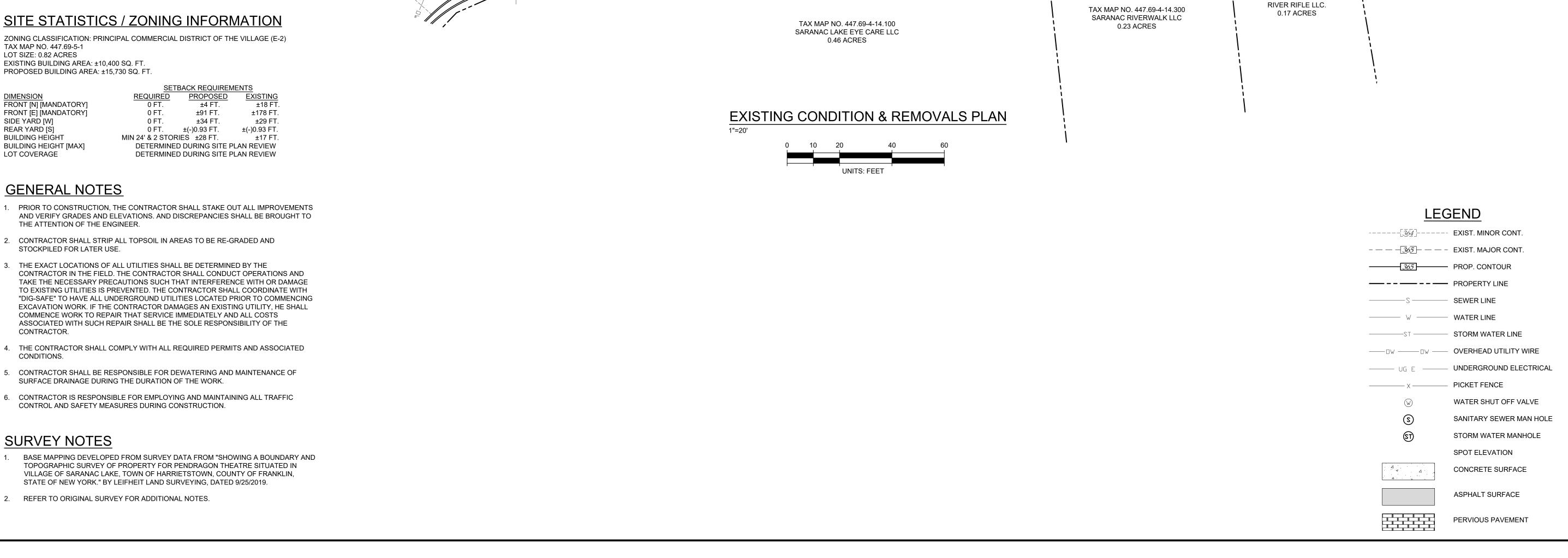
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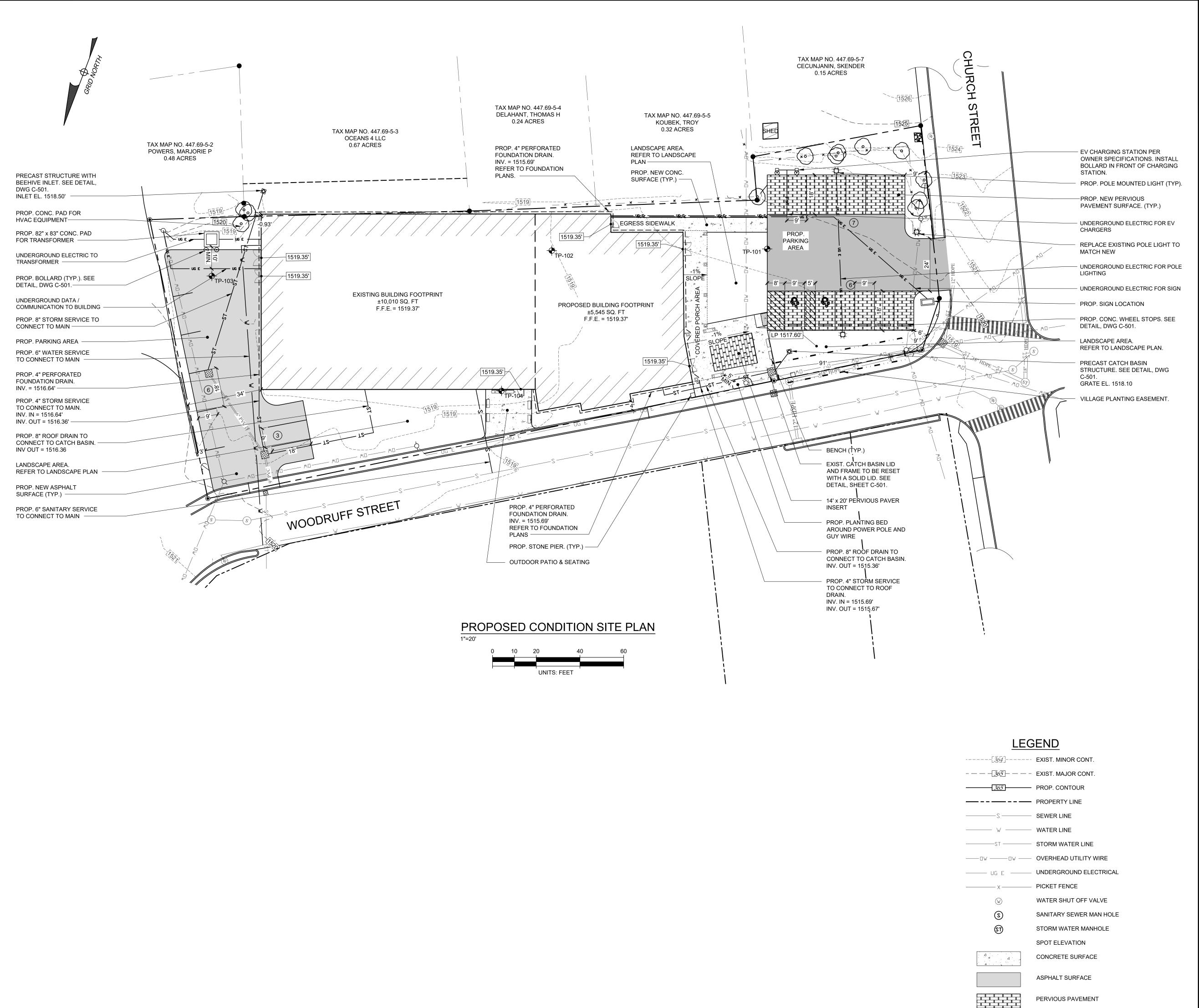
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JMZ Project No. 12 March 2024 Checked By:

EXISTING CONDITIONS

SITE PLAN





architects planners

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Project

Pendragon Theatre

56 Woodruff St. Saranac Lake, NY 12938

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Trophy Point, LLC

Trophy Point, LLC 4588 South Park Avenue Blasdell, New York 14219 tel. 716 823-0066 trophypoint.com

Revisions

o. Description Date
A ADDED SETBACK DIMS 1/31/2024

B FINAL SITE PLAN REVIEW 3/18/2024

Seal:

Date: JMZ Project No.

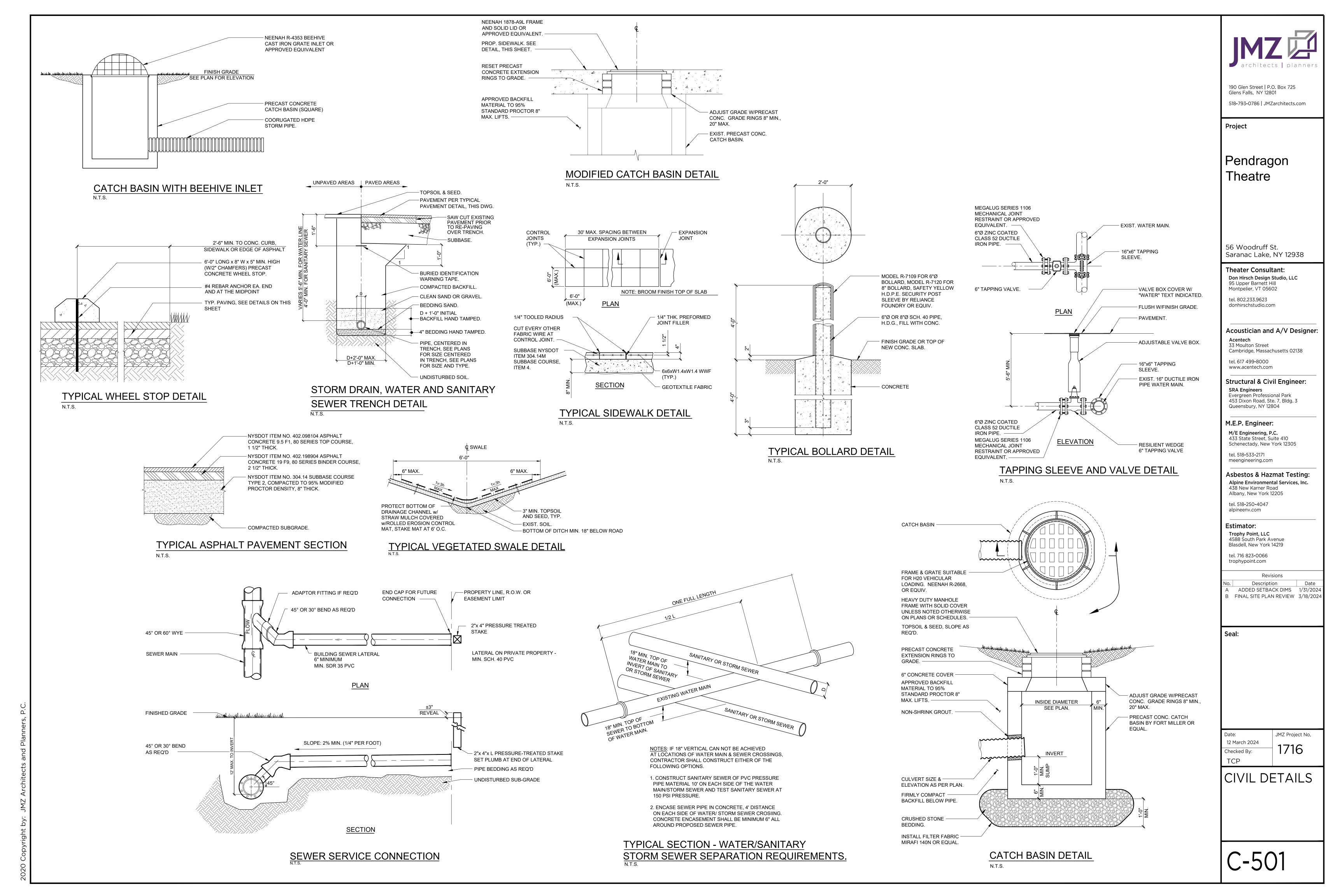
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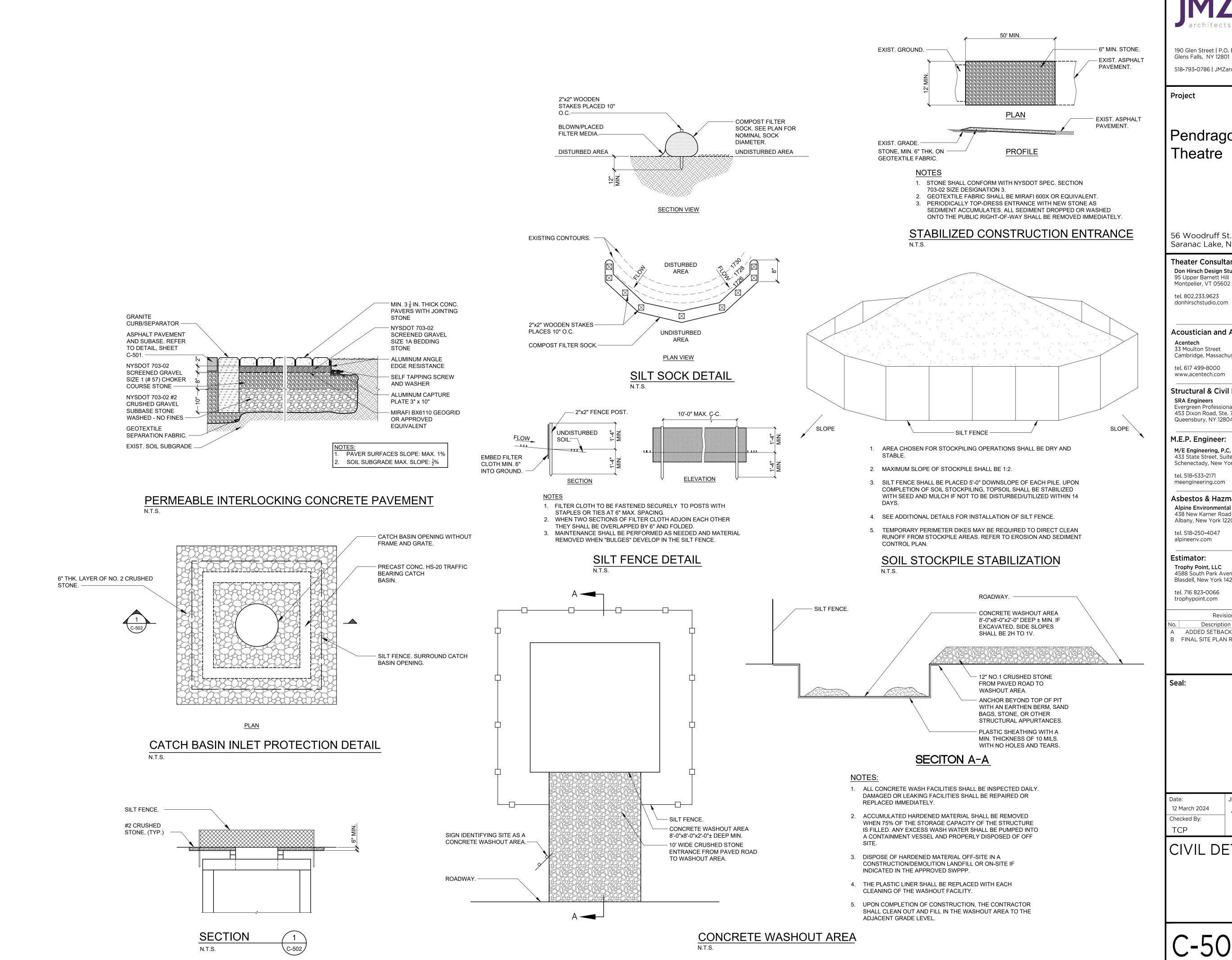
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12 March 2024 Checked By: 1716

PROPOSED CONDITIONS SITE PLAN

C-101





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Project

Pendragon Theatre

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Revisions

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JMZ Project No. 12 March 2024

CIVIL DETAILS

C-502



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Project

Pendragon Theatre

56 Woodruff St. Saranac Lake, NY 12938

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Description ADDED SETBACK DIMS 1/31/2024

B FINAL SITE PLAN REVIEW 3/18/2024

Seal:

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TRUCK TURNING PLAN

ES

V-100

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Pendragon Theatre

56 Woodruff Street Saranac Lake, NY 12983

March 12, 2024

OWNER:

Pendragon Theatre 15 Brandy Brook Ave Saranac Lake, NY 12983

CONTRACTOR:

To Be Determined

PREPARED BY:

SRA Engineers 453 Dixon Rd., Bldg. 3, Ste. 7 Queensbury, NY 12804 (518) 761-0417

SRA Project # 20-664

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Appendix A: Site Location Map

Appendix B: Site Soil Survey

Appendix C: Stormwater Site Pans

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Appendix E: Operation and Maintenance Plan and Inspection

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared for the redevelopment of an existing site to be used as the new Pendragon Theatre, located at 56 Woodruff Street in the Village of Saranac Lake, Franklin County, NY. This SWPPP complies with and has been developed following, Town of Saranac Lake Code, Part II: General Legislation, Chapter 106: Development Code, Part 4: Land development Regulations, Article XVIII: Stormwater Control, Section 106-140.

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING SITE

The property (Tax Map I.D. 447.69-5-1) is a ±0.82 acre site zoned Principal Commercial (E-2) in the Village of Saranac Lake, NY. The site is located at 56 Woodruff Street. A location map has been provided in Appendix A. The existing property consists of an existing commercial building to be renovated and additions to be added. The site consists of a relatively flat area that slopes gently towards Woodruff Street and consists primarily of fill. The remainder of the site is primarily developed with building, asphalt, and concrete. Runoff from the site drains to the existing municipal storm sewer that discharges to the Saranac River located approximately 50 ft. northeast.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF DEVELOPMENT

This project is located closest to Woodruff Street with parking closest to Church Street. The project involves the removal of the existing asphalt and concrete and the expansion of an existing building on site, including landscaping, and associated improvements. A permanent entrance currently exists to Church Street that will remain. The proposed site design will result in the net reduction of more than 8,700 square feet (26%) of existing impervious surfaces.

2.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING SOILS

The soil characteristics were researched by obtaining soil maps and test pits were performed on January 12, 2024 to obtain site specific data. The soil mapping software utilized was The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/). This software generates a map and report that can be found in appendix B. The soil data found utilizing this map is presented in Table 1.

Table	1 Soi	I Survey	Data:

Map Symbol & Description	Hydrologic Soil Group	Permeability (inches/hour)	Depth to Water Table (inches)	Depth to Restrictive Feature (inches)
AnA – Adams- Loamy fine sand, relatively flat	А	0.14 to 14.17	>80"	>80"
W – Water				

The test pits revealed a mix of soil types, building material, wood and debris indicating that much of the existing site is built upon fill material.

2.2 RECEIVING WATER BODIES

The waterbody in which runoff from the project site will discharge is the Saranac River located approximately 50 ft. northeast of the property.

2.3 CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS

The site is not located within a mapped critical environmental area.

2.4 THREATENED OR ENDAGERED SPECIES

The site does not contain any species of animal, or associated habitats, listed by the State or Federal Government as threatened or endangered.

2.5 HISTORIC PLACES

The site is not located in a State or National Historic District or Building or an archaeologically sensitive area. It is adjacent to the Church Street historic district.

2.6 WETLANDS AND REGULATED WATERBODIES

Using the NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper it was determined that the site, or lands adjacent contain wetlands or other waterbodies regulated by a federal, state, or local agency. The project site is approximately 50 ft. from the Saranac River.

2.7 FLOOD PLAINS

The National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the Village of Saranac Lake, New York, community panel number 3602730001C indicates that this project is within flood zone X. Flood zone X is characterized by a flood chance of less than 0.2% annually.

2.8 WATERSHED DESIGNATION

This site is located within the Lake Champlain drainage basin. Runoff from the site discharges to the Saranac River to the northeast, eventually flowing into Lake Champlain in Plattsburg.

2.9 HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION

According to the NYSDEC Environmental Assessment Form Mapper, neither this site nor any adjoining site has been the subject of any hazardous waste remediation. According to the owner an underground storage tank (UST) was discovered on the property and removed in 2023 to the NYSDEC's satisfaction.

3.0 SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROLS

Sediment and erosion controls work to minimize sediment load and erosion caused by stormwater discharges from the site both during and after construction. These practices should be installed prior to any site disturbance and installation and maintenance should follow the standards presented in New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (Blue Book).

3.1 TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROLS

The following is a list of planned sediment and erosion controls necessary for this site along with abbreviated descriptions of installation and material specifications. Please read the Blue Book for a comprehensive description or for potential practice alternatives.

3.1.1 Silt Fences (Pg. 5.54, Blue Book)

Silt fence works by intercepting sediment laden runoff from small disturbed drainage areas and allowing settlement of the sediment by means of temporary ponding.

3.1.1.1 Installation Requirements

Silt fences should only allow a maximum ponding depth of 1.5 feet behind the fence with no concentrated water flowing into the barrier. Posts should be spaced a maximum of 10 feet and buried a minimum of 16 inches. Filter fabric should be buried a minimum of 6 inches and should have a height of at least 18 inches. Fence posts should be a minimum of 36 inches long with a minimum cross-sectional area of 3.5 square inches and shall be made of sound quality hardwood. Steel posts shall be a standard T and U section weighing not less than 1.00 pound per linear foot. Where silt fence sections adjoin each other, the fabric shall be overlapped a minimum of 6 inches and folded. The geotextile filter fabric shall be placed on the upstream side of the posts. Silt fence on wood posts may be attached using several staples, for metal posts three plastic ties (50 lb. test strength) should be used per post. The soil on both sides of the silt fence should be compacted by driving a vehicle exerting at least 60 psi of pressure 2-4 times.

3.1.1.2 Material requirements

The silt fence fabric shall meet all criteria set forth in the following table:

Fabric Properties Minimum **Test Method** Acceptable Value Grab Tensile Strength (lbs.) 110 **ASTM D 4632** Elongation at Failure (%) 20 **ASTM D 4632** Mullen Burst Strength (psi) 300 **ASTM D 3786** Puncture Strength (lbs) **ASTM D 4833** 60 Minimum Trapezoidal Tear **ASTM D 4533** 50 Strength (lbs) Flow Through Rate (gal/min/sf) **ASTM D 4491** 25 Equivalent Opening Size 40-80 US Std. Sieve **ASTM D 4751** Minimum UV Residual (%) 70 ASTM D 4355

Table 2 – Silt Fence Material Properties

3.1.1.3 Maintenance Requirements

Silt fence has a maximum period of use of approximately one year due to degradation of the fabric due to exposure to ultraviolet radiation. Silt fence that has been in place for more than one year should be replaced. Sediment that has accumulated behind the silt fence should be removed when a noticeable "bulge" has formed in the fence. Fallen posts may be reset and the

soil on either side be recompacted. Broken posts and ripped or frayed portions of fabric should be removed and replaced.

All silt fence shall be removed as soon as the disturbed area has achieved final stabilization.

3.1.2 Catch Basin Inlet Protection (Pg. 5.57 Blue Book)

Catch basin inlet protection works to prevent sediment laden water from entering a storm drain system through the systems inlets. This practice may have a maximum of 1 acre of tributary area and is not to be used in place of sediment trapping devices.

3.1.2.1 Installation Requirements

During construction the contractor may pick any of the five specified types of storm drain inlet protection practices listed in the Blue Book. These practices include: Excavated Drop Inlet Protection, Fabric Drop Inlet Protection, Stone & Block Drop Inlet Protection, Paved Surface Inlet Protection and Manufactured Insert Inlet Protection. Each of these five have optimal use in certain scenarios that may vary during construction. Install the inlet protection where indicated on the site plans. Installation requirements for these practices may be found in the Blue Book.

3.1.2.2 Material Requirements

The material requirements will vary based on the selected practice. Please see the material requirements listed in the Blue Book.

3.1.2.3 Maintenance Requirements

All storm drain inlets should be inspected after every storm for silt accumulation. Sediment should be removed and returned to site when the selected inlet protection has reached 50% capacity.

3.1.3 Stabilized Construction Access (Pg. 2.30 Blue Book)

The purpose of a stabilized construction entrance is to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public rights-of-way or streets. A stabilized construction entrance is a stabilized pad of aggregate underlain with geotextile located at any point where traffic will be entering or leaving the construction site.

3.1.3.1 Installation Requirements

The entrance must be a minimum of 24 feet wide and at least 50 feet long. The aggregate bed shall be a minimum of 6 inches thick. Piping of surface water under the entrance shall be provided as required. If piping is impossible a mountable berm with 5:1 slopes will be permitted.

3.1.3.2 Material Requirements

The geotextile shall be a woven or nonwoven fabric consisting only of continuous chain polymeric filaments or yarns of polyester. The fabric shall be inert to commonly encountered chemicals, hydro-carbons, mildew, rot resistant, and conform to the fabric properties in the following table:

Table 3 – Construction Entrance Bedding Fabric Material Properties

Fabric Properties ³	Light Duty Roads Grade Subgrade ¹	Test Method
Grab Tensile Strength (lbs)	200	ASTM D1692
Elongation at Failure (%)	50	ASTM D1682
Mullen burst Strength (lbs)	190	ASTM D3786
Puncture Strength (lbs)	40	ASTM D751 Modified
Equivalent Opening Size	40-80	US Std Sieve
		CW-02215
Aggregate Depth	6	-

¹Light Duty Road: Area sites that have been graded to subgrade and where most travel would be single axle vehicles and an occasional multi-axle truck. Acceptable materials are Trevira Spunbond 1115, Mirafi 100X, Typar 3401, or equivalent

The bed aggregate shall be a matrix of 1-4 inch stone or reclaimed or recycled concrete.

3.1.3.3 Maintenance Requirements

The aggregate should remain clean enough to effectively remove dirt and mud from vehicles entering and exiting the site. Should the aggregate become ineffective remove the used aggregate and replace with fresh aggregate. If ponding is occurring at the entrance steps should be taken to ensure that water has means to drain properly away from the entrance.

3.1.4 Dust Control (Pg. 2.25 Blue Book)

Dust control may be necessary during construction should on-site dust generation exceed the standards deemed by either the owner or the applicable local and state dust control requirements.

3.1.4.1 Installation Requirements

For non driving areas dust may be controlled with the use of vegetative cover, mulch or spray adhesives. For driving areas dust may be controlled using sprinkling, polymer additives, barriers or windbreak. Polymer additive application may only take place with written approval from the NYSDEC. For more information on these methods please see the Blue Book.

3.1.4.2 Material Requirements

For spray adhesive and polymer additive dust control solutions Material Safety Data Sheets shall be provided to all applicators working with the materials. All other material requirements can be found in the Blue Book.

3.1.4.3 Maintenance Requirements

²Heavy Duty Road: Area sites with only rough grading, and where most travel would be multi-axle vehicles. Acceptable materials are Trevira Spunbond 1135, Mirafi 600X or equivalent.

³Fabrics not meeting these specifications may be used only when design procedure and supporting documentation are supplied to determine aggregate depth and fabric strength.

The dust control methods shall be applied as necessary during construction to maintain an air quality deemed acceptable by the owner and/or the State of New York until the site has stabilized.

3.1.5 Temporary Soil Stockpiles

3.1.5.1 Installation Requirements

Temporary soil stockpiles may be needed during construction and shall be placed in an area away from storm drainage, water bodies and/or water courses. Temporary soil stockpiles shall be stabilized with vegetation and/or mulch when it will not be utilized for more than one week. Silt fence shall surround the stockpile and be placed 10 feet from the toe of the slope. Mulch will be installed on the stockpile using an anchoring method described in table 4.3 on page 4.41 of the Blue Book.

3.1.5.2 Material Requirements

Silt fence shall meet the requirements set forth in section 3.1.1.2 of this document. Mulch will be applied at a rate found in table 4.2 on page 4.40 of the Blue Book.

3.1.5.3 Maintenance Requirements

Mulch will be replaced as necessary to maintain coverage over the entire stockpile. Silt fence will be maintained following the requirements set forth in section 3.1.1.3 of this document.

3.2 PERMANENT SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROLS

These sediment and erosion control practices should be completed after construction has completed.

3.2.1 Permanent Construction Area Planting (Pg. 4.42 Blue Book)

Permanent Construction Area Plantings will be necessary to terminate the general permit and finish construction.

3.2.1.1 Installation Requirements

The establishment of permanent grasses and/or shrubs to provide a minimum 80% perennial vegetative cover on areas disturbed by construction. Seeding may be performed at any time of year if properly mulched and adequate moisture is provided. The optimal time for general seed mixture is early spring. Late June through early August is a suboptimal time however it may facilitate covering the land without additional disturbance. Broadcasting, drilling, cultipack type seeding or hydroseeding are all acceptable methods. Mulching is essential and the optimum benefits of mulching are obtained with the use of small grain straw applied at a rate of 2 tons per acre and anchored with a netting or tackifier. Irrigation may be necessary should there be a drought shortly after a new seeding.

3.2.1.2 Material Requirements

Mulch should meet the requirements in Table 4.2 on page 4.40 of the Blue Book. Seed mixes may vary depending on the location in the State as well as what is wanted by the owner. The

seed mix should contain perennial plants that will provide adequate coverage for the type of underlying soil. A general seed mix can be found in this section of the Blue Book.

3.2.1.3 Maintenance Requirements

Irrigation application rate should not exceed the application rate for the soil or subsoil. Care should be taken when disconnecting irrigation pipes to ensure that discharge from the pipes does not create an erosion concern.

3.3 CONSTRUCTION PHASING

The project is estimated to begin in 2024 and will be completed in one phase over several months. The construction sequence shall be as follows:

- Installation of catch basin inlet protection, silt fencing and construction fencing
- Installation of construction access
- Demolition of existing building and construction of building addition
- Construction of all new hardscaping, sidewalk, pavers, etc.
- Site paving
- Final landscaping and planting
- Removal of temporary erosion and sediment control measures following establishment of vegetation

All erosion and sediment control practices shall be monitored and installed in accordance with the specifications in the Blue Book.

4.0 POLLUTION PREVENTION

4.1 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTION

Construction activities may introduce a variety of pollutants at any point of the construction process. The source and type of these potential pollutants are as follows.

4.1.1 Potential Sources of Sediment to Stormwater Runoff:

- Clearing and grubbing operations
- Grading and site excavation operations including stockpiling
- Dewatering operations if there is high groundwater
- Vehicle tracking
- Topsoil stripping and stockpiling
- Landscaping operations

4.1.2 Potential Sources of Pollutants Other Than Sediment

- Combined Staging Area Fueling activities, minor equipment maintenance and sanitary facilities.
- Materials Storage Area General building materials, solvents, adhesives, paving materials, paints, aggregates, trash, etc.

- Construction Activity-utility installation, concrete pouring, leaking construction equipment
- Concrete Washout Area

4.2 POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES

4.2.1 Sediment Pollution Prevention Measures

Sediment pollution will be prevented by the use of the sediment and erosion control devices listed in Section 3.0 of this document. Should the contractor or inspector notice sediment laden water leaving the site additional measures approved in the Blue Book should be implemented to amend the issue as soon as possible.

4.2.2 Other Pollution Prevention Measures (Pg. 2.29 Blue Book)

All state and federal regulations shall be followed for the storage, handling, application, usage and disposal of pesticide, fertilizers and petroleum products. The vehicle and construction equipment staging, and maintenance areas will be located away from all drainage ways with their parking areas graded so the runoff from these areas is collected, contained and treated prior to discharge from the site. Sanitary facilities will be provided for on-site personnel. Store cover, and isolate construction materials including topsoil and chemicals to prevent runoff of pollutant and contamination of groundwater and surface waters. A spill prevention and control plan should be developed and implemented that should include NYSDEC's spill reporting and initial notification requirements. Provide adequate disposal for solid waste including woody debris, stumps and other construction waste. Refueling equipment shall be located at least 100 feet from all wetlands, streams and other surface waters.

5.0 PERMANENT STORMWATER CONTROLS

This project does not involve the disturbance of more than one-acre. Therefore, post-construction permanent stormwater runoff controls are not required, and a stormwater permit is not required. Although not required, several stormwater management and drainage improvements were incorporated into the site design.

The removal of existing pavement, introduction of new landscaping, and installation of porous pavers in parking areas will result in a reduction of more than 25% of impervious surfaces. Stormwater runoff from some of the impervious surfaces on the west end of the site, a planting area located between the parking lot and sidewalk along Woodruff Street will be graded to create a low spot. Plants selected for this area will be appropriate in intermittent wet areas and a new catch basin will be installed with its inlet approximately 6" higher than the surrounding grade to promote infiltration. Drainage from the roof will be captured in storm drains and piped to existing stormwater catch basins located on the property, improving the existing situation with roof drainage sheeting directly to the ground surface. Standing surface water that is frequently present on the south side of the existing building will be captured in a new catch basin installed within an easement that is currently being negotiated with the owner of the property at the southeast corner of the building. This will result in dropping the elevation of the standing water and help to prevent flooding against the building in the future.

6.0 REGULATORY AGENCY COORDINATION

Coordination with the following regulatory agencies will be required in order to perform the work that is proposed:

Village of Saranac lake:

- Site Plan Review
- Area Variance

7.0 CERTIFICATIONS

CERTIFICATION BY ENGINEER

Erik Sandblom, P.E.

Principal, SRA

11 11

This SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's technical standards for erosion and sediment controls as detailed in the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, published by the Empire State Chapter of the Soil and Water Conservation Society.

Water quality and water quantity controls (post-construction stormwater control practices) have been designed in accordance with the NYS DEC technical standards detailed in the "New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual."

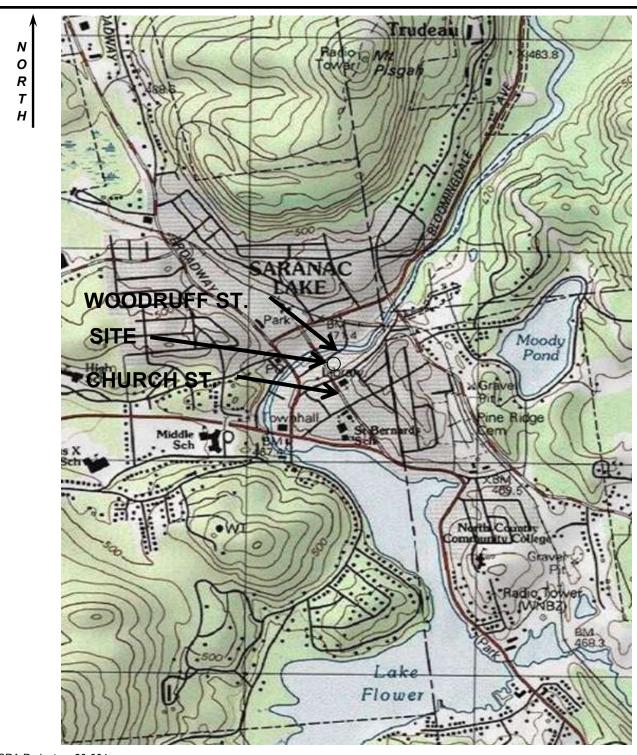
Signature:	2h OF The	Date: 3/18/2024
Title	Principal Engineer	_
Company Nar	me SRA Engineers	
SWPPP Rep	port Prepared by:	
El a	FSL AD	

Anthony DeGregorio, E.I.

Assistant Engineer, SRA

APPENDIX A

Site Location Map



SRA Project: 20-664



453 DIXON ROAD, SUITE 7, BLDG 3 QUEENSBURY, NY 12804 P: 518-761-0417 F:518-761-0513

Pendragon Theatre Saranac Lake, New York

Aerial Photograph ArcGIS: USGS USA Topo Map (2013)

AMD

Date: 03/12/24 Drawing No. 1 Scale: 1:24,000 By:

APPENDIX B

Site Soil Survey



NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Franklin County, New York



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2 053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.



Map projection: Web Mercator Comer coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons

-

Soil Map Unit Lines

Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

ဖ

Blowout

 \boxtimes

Borrow Pit

Ж

Clay Spot

^

Closed Depression

~

osca Depressio

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Gravelly Spot

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Landfill

٨.

Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

@

Mine or Quarry

欠

Miscellaneous Water

0

Perennial Water

 \vee

Rock Outcrop

+

Saline Spot Sandy Spot

0.0

Severely Eroded Spot

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Sinkhole

3⊳

Slide or Slip

Ø

Sodic Spot

OLIND

8

Spoil Area Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot Other



Special Line Features

Water Features

_

Streams and Canals

Transportation

ransp

Rails

~

Interstate Highways

US Routes

~

Major Roads Local Roads

Background

100

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24.000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Franklin County, New York Survey Area Data: Version 7, Sep 5, 2023

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50.000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 13, 2023—May 31, 2023

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AnA	Adams loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.7	89.0%
W	Water	0.1	11.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		0.8	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An association is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Franklin County, New York

AnA—Adams loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2spk2 Elevation: 1,480 to 2,100 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 55 inches Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 45 degrees F

Frost-free period: 100 to 130 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Adams and similar soils: 85 percent *Minor components:* 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Adams

Setting

Landform: Deltas, outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy glaciolacustrine deposits derived from gneiss

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 0 inches: slightly decomposed plant material Oa - 0 to 1 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 1 to 4 inches: loamy fine sand Bh - 4 to 7 inches: loamy fine sand Bhs - 7 to 13 inches: loamy fine sand Bs - 13 to 17 inches: loamy fine sand

BC - 17 to 24 inches: sand C1 - 24 to 35 inches: sand C2 - 35 to 57 inches: sand C3 - 57 to 79 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very

high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Croghan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

Duxbury

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Monadnock

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hillsides or mountainsides

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

Wolf pond

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

W-Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

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APPENDIX C

Stormwater Site Pans

SITE STATISTICS / ZONING INFORMATION

UNDERGROUND DATA /

INLET PROTECTION (TYP.). SEE

APPROX. LOCATION NEW UTILITY

POLE. (TYP.) CONTRACTOR TO

CONFIRM LOCATION IN FIELD.

APPROX. LOCATION NEW MANHOLE. CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM LOCATION IN FIELD.

APPROX. LOCATION NEW

STROMWATER LINE -

COMMUNICATION -

DETAIL, DWG C-502

ZONING CLASSIFICATION: PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL DISTRICT OF THE VILLAGE (E-2) TAX MAP NO. 447.69-5-1 LOT SIZE: 0.82 ACRES EXISTING BUILDING AREA: ±10,400 SQ. FT.

	SET	SETBACK REQUIREMENTS		
<u>DIMENSION</u>	REQUIRED	PROPOSED	EXISTING	
FRONT [N] [MANDATORY]	0 FT.	±4 FT.	±18 FT.	
FRONT [E] [MANDATORY]	0 FT.	±91 FT.	±178 FT.	
SIDE YARD [W]	0 FT.	±34 FT.	±29 FT.	
REAR YARD [S]	0 FT.	±(-)0.93 FT.	±(-)0.93 FT.	
BUILDING HEIGHT	MIN 24' & 2 STOR	RIES ±28 FT.	±17 FT.	
BUILDING HEIGHT [MAX]	DETERMINE	D DURING SITE PI	LAN REVIEW	
LOT COVERAGE	DETERMINE	D DURING SITE PI	LAN REVIEW	

GENERAL NOTES

PROPOSED BUILDING AREA: ±15,730 SQ. FT.

- 1. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL STAKE OUT ALL IMPROVEMENTS AND VERIFY GRADES AND ELEVATIONS. AND DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ENGINEER.
- 2. CONTRACTOR SHALL STRIP ALL TOPSOIL IN AREAS TO BE RE-GRADED AND STOCKPILED FOR LATER USE.
- 3. THE EXACT LOCATIONS OF ALL UTILITIES SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR IN THE FIELD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONDUCT OPERATIONS AND TAKE THE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS SUCH THAT INTERFERENCE WITH OR DAMAGE TO EXISTING UTILITIES IS PREVENTED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH "DIG-SAFE" TO HAVE ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES LOCATED PRIOR TO COMMENCING EXCAVATION WORK. IF THE CONTRACTOR DAMAGES AN EXISTING UTILITY, HE SHALL COMMENCE WORK TO REPAIR THAT SERVICE IMMEDIATELY AND ALL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH SUCH REPAIR SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.
- 4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL REQUIRED PERMITS AND ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS.
- 5. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DEWATERING AND MAINTENANCE OF SURFACE DRAINAGE DURING THE DURATION OF THE WORK.
- 6. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR EMPLOYING AND MAINTAINING ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL AND SAFETY MEASURES DURING CONSTRUCTION.

SURVEY NOTES

- 1. BASE MAPPING DEVELOPED FROM SURVEY DATA FROM "SHOWING A BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF PROPERTY FOR PENDRAGON THEATRE SITUATED IN VILLAGE OF SARANAC LAKE, TOWN OF HARRIETSTOWN, COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, STATE OF NEW YORK." BY LEIFHEIT LAND SURVEYING, DATED 9/25/2019.
- 2. REFER TO ORIGINAL SURVEY FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES.

LEGEND

---- [364] ---- EXIST. MINOR CONT. --- <u>365</u> --- EXIST. MAJOR CONT.

PROP. CONTOUR

— - - — PROPERTY LINE SEWER LINE

S

1523

TAX MAP NO. 447.69-4-14.200 RIVER RIFLE LLC.

0.17 ACRES

TAX MAP NO. 447.69-4-14.300

SARANAC RIVERWALK LLC

0.23 ACRES

TAX MAP NO. 447.69-4-14.100

SARANAC LAKE EYE CARE LLC

0.46 ACRES

EXISTING CONDITION & REMOVALS PLAN

UNITS: FEET

——— WATER LINE STORM WATER LINE

— UG E — UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL PICKET FENCE

——□W ———□W —— OVERHEAD UTILITY WIRE

WATER SHUT OFF VALVE SANITARY SEWER MAN HOLE

> STORM WATER MANHOLE SPOT ELEVATION

CONCRETE SURFACE

ASPHALT SURFACE

PERVIOUS PAVEMENT

190 Glen Street | P.O. Box 725 Glens Falls, NY 12801 518-793-0786 | JMZarchitects.com

Project

- CONC. WASHOUT AREA. SEE

- EXIST. TREES TO REMAIN

EXIST. METAL RAILING TO

EXIST. POLE LIGHT TO BE

- EXIST. CONC. SIGN BASE TO

EXIST. CONC. WHEEL STOPS

- EXIST. 8"Ø DUCTILE IRON

APPROX. LOCATION EXIST.

CROSSWALK (TYP.)

REMOVED

BE REMOVED

WATER MAIN

TO BE REMOVED

DETAIL, DWG C-502.

Pendragon Theatre

56 Woodruff St. Saranac Lake, NY 12938

Theater Consultant: Don Hirsch Design Studio, LLC 95 Upper Barnett Hill Montpelier, VT 05602

tel. 802.233.9623

33 Moulton Street

donhirschstudio.com

Acoustician and A/V Designer: Acentech

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

tel. 617 499-8000 www.acentech.com Structural & Civil Engineer:

SRA Engineers Evergreen Professional Park 453 Dixon Road, Ste. 7, Bldg. 3 Queensbury, NY 12804

M.E.P. Engineer: M/E Engineering, P.C. 433 State Street, Suite 410 Schenectady, New York 12305

tel. 518-533-2171 meengineering.com Asbestos & Hazmat Testing:

Alpine Environmental Services, Inc. 438 New Karner Road Albany, New York 12205 tel. 518-250-4047

Estimator:

alpineenv.com

Trophy Point, LLC 4588 South Park Avenue Blasdell, New York 14219 tel. 716 823**-**0066 trophypoint.com

Revisions Description ADDED SETBACK DIMS 1/31/2024 B FINAL SITE PLAN REVIEW 3/18/2024

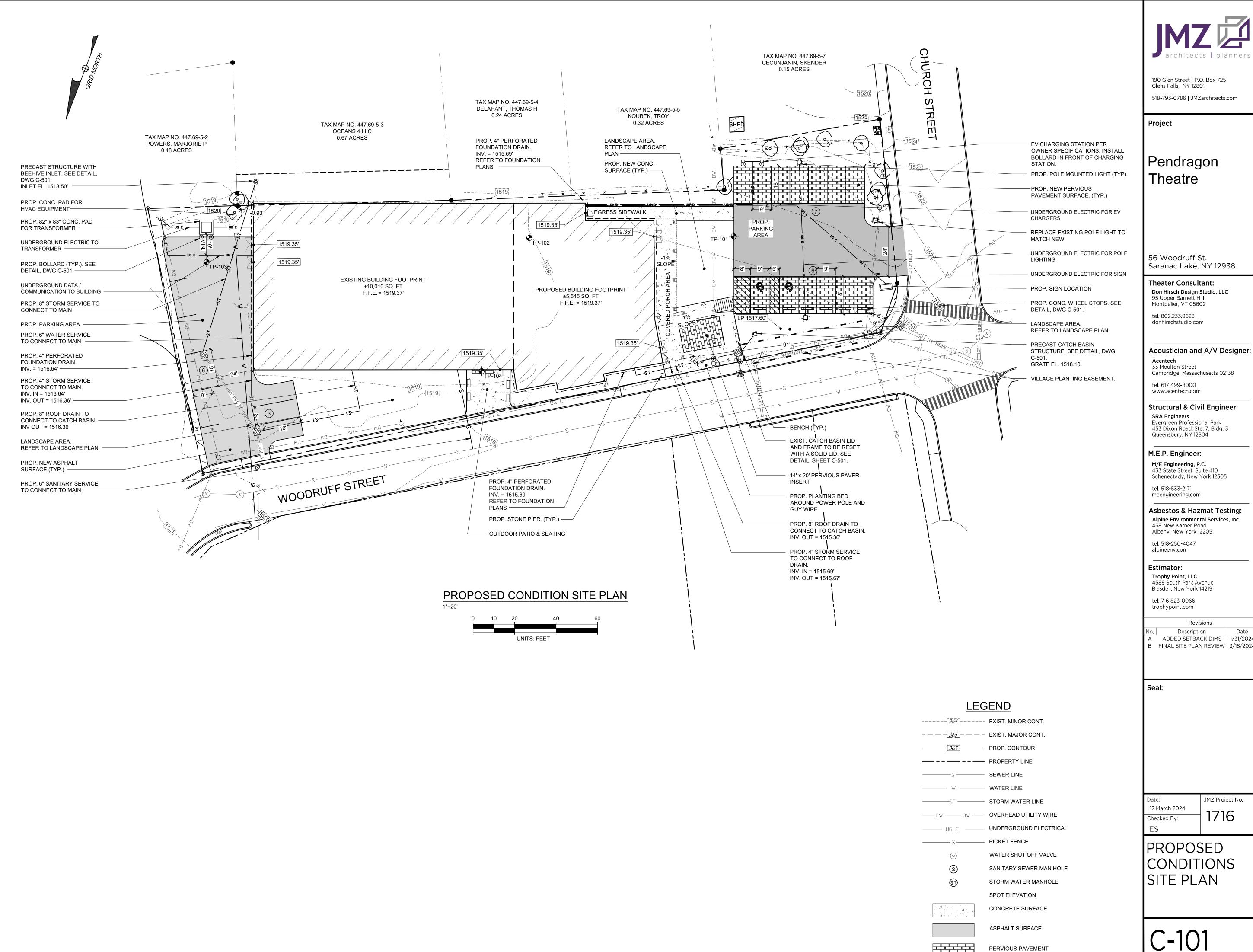
Seal:

ES

JMZ Project No. 12 March 2024 Checked By:

EXISTING

CONDITIONS SITE PLAN



190 Glen Street | P.O. Box 725 Glens Falls, NY 12801 518-793-0786 | JMZarchitects.com

Project

Pendragon Theatre

56 Woodruff St. Saranac Lake, NY 12938

Theater Consultant: Don Hirsch Design Studio, LLC 95 Upper Barnett Hill Montpelier, VT 05602

tel. 802.233.9623 donhirschstudio.com

Acoustician and A/V Designer: Acentech

33 Moulton Street Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 tel. 617 499-8000

Structural & Civil Engineer: **SRA Engineers**

Evergreen Professional Park 453 Dixon Road, Ste. 7, Bldg. 3 Queensbury, NY 12804

M.E.P. Engineer: M/E Engineering, P.C.

433 State Street, Suite 410 Schenectady, New York 12305 tel. 518-533-2171

meengineering.com

Asbestos & Hazmat Testing: Alpine Environmental Services, Inc. 438 New Karner Road

tel. 518-250-4047 alpineenv.com

Estimator:

Trophy Point, LLC 4588 South Park Avenue Blasdell, New York 14219 tel. 716 823**-**0066

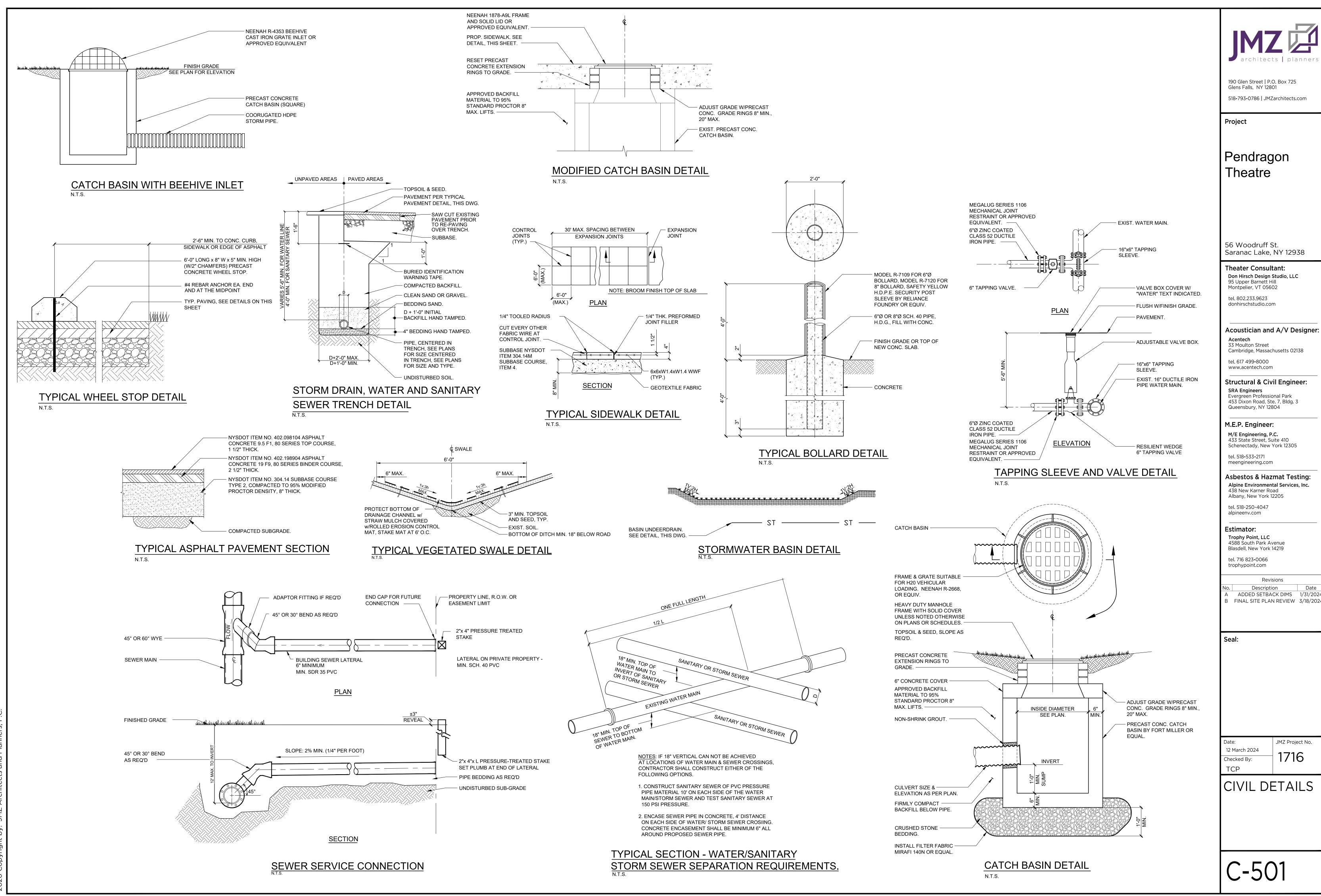
> Revisions Description A ADDED SETBACK DIMS 1/31/2024

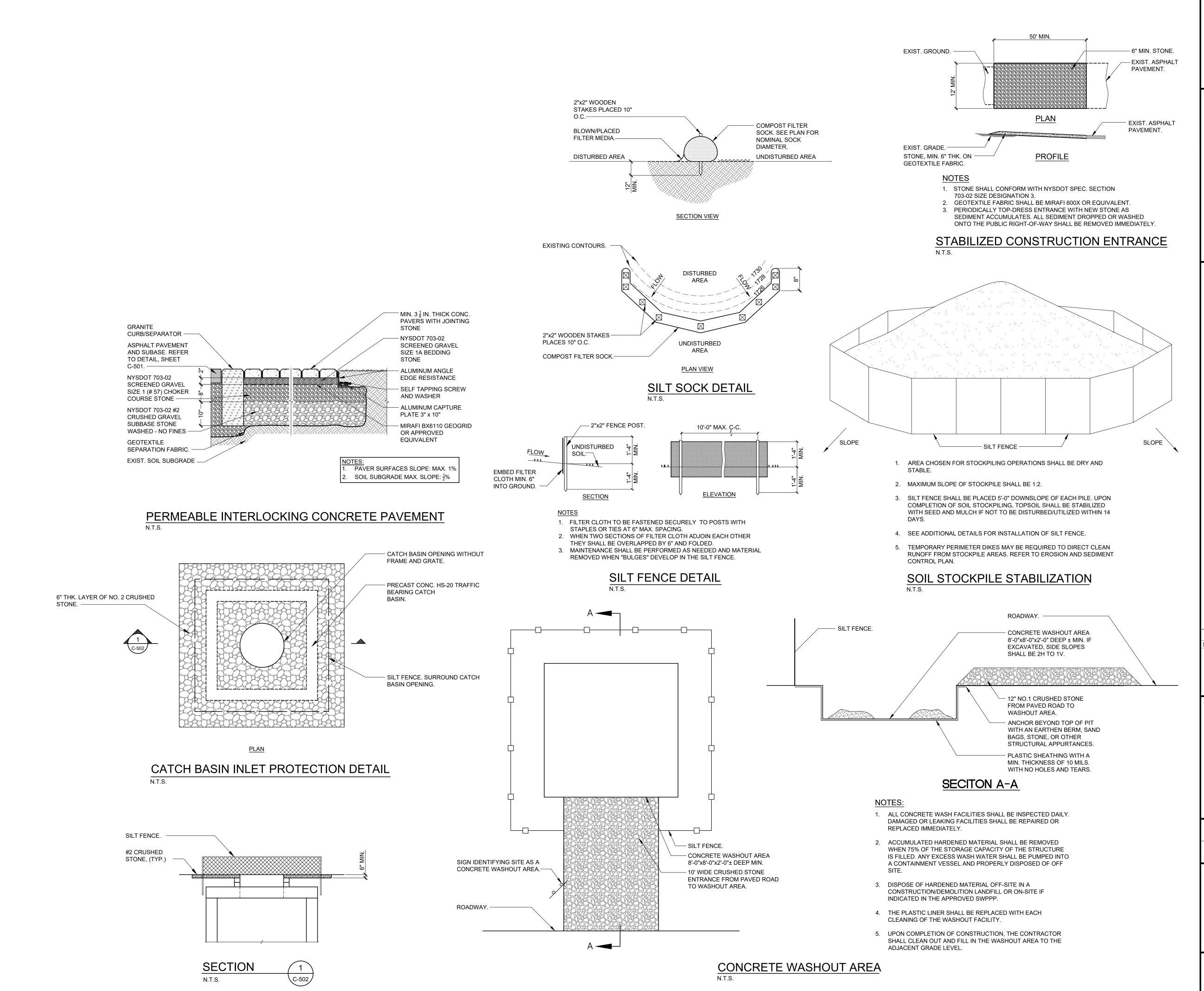
Seal:

JMZ Project No. 12 March 2024 Checked By:

PROPOSED CONDITIONS SITE PLAN

C-101





190 Glen Street | P.O. Box 725 Glens Falls, NY 12801 518-793-0786 | JMZarchitects.com

Project

Pendragon Theatre

56 Woodruff St. Saranac Lake, NY 12938

Theater Consultant: Don Hirsch Design Studio, LLC 95 Upper Barnett Hill

tel. 802.233.9623 donhirschstudio.com

Montpelier, VT 05602

Acoustician and A/V Designer:

Acentech 33 Moulton Street Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

tel. 617 499-8000 www.acentech.com

Structural & Civil Engineer: SRA Engineers Evergreen Professional Park 453 Dixon Road, Ste. 7, Bldg. 3

Queensbury, NY 12804

M.E.P. Engineer:

M/E Engineering, P.C. 433 State Street, Suite 410 Schenectady, New York 12305

tel. 518-533-2171

meengineering.com

Asbestos & Hazmat Testing: Alpine Environmental Services, Inc.

Albany, New York 12205 tel. 518-250-4047 alpineenv.com

438 New Karner Road

Estimator: Trophy Point, LLC 4588 South Park Avenue Blasdell, New York 14219

tel. 716 823-0066 trophypoint.com

Revisions

Description Date ADDED SETBACK DIMS 1/31/2024 3/18/2024 FINAL SITE PLAN REVIEW

Seal:

Checked By:

JMZ Project No. 12 March 2024

TCP

CIVIL DETAILS

C-502

APPENDIX D

Short Environmental Assessment Form